

YALE CONFEREES
IN ROUND-TABLE
TALKS ON DRAMA

Various Phases of Non-Professional Activities Are Discussed at Meeting

STAGE LIGHTING
ONE OF THE TOPICS

Need of an Intelligent and Discriminating Clientele of American Theater Urged

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12.—Yale's national drama conference entered on its closing day's sessions this morning with a series of round table discussions on various phases of nonprofessional dramatic activities and continued with a general conference on relations between professional and nonprofessional theater.

Louis Hartman, of the Belasco Theater, New York City, spoke at round table conference on "Stage Lighting." Hubert Osborne, of the Yale department of drama, was chairman of this conference. Others who spoke on this subject were Stanley R. McCandless, of the Yale department of drama, who took as his subject "The Teaching of Stage Lighting"; Arvid Crandall, of the Goodman Theater, Chicago, on "Lighting in the Professional Theater"; and Munroe R. Peaver of Boston, Mass., on "The Scientific Use of Light."

Capt. Charles C. Mather of Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., at the round-table conference spoke on "The Outdoor and the Circuit Theaters." Prof. A. M. Drummond of Cornell University presided.

New Technique
The point of emphasis in Captain Mather's speech was that as a result of the development of the loud-speaking device, a new technique has been developed in the presentation of outdoor plays, which, he said, should start a renaissance in this field, which has been neglected for the past century. Captain Mather told how the group at Culver Military Academy have been developing the above-mentioned technique in the presentation annually of such a play involving hundreds in the cast, and presented before thousands in the audience.

The greatest need of the American theater today is intelligent and discriminating patrons, said Edgar M. Woolley, director of Undergraduate Dramatic Production, Yale University, in the course of his address at the round-table conference on "College Dramatics." Others who spoke on this subject were Prof. Jeanette Mather of Cornell University, Dr. A. M. Drummond of Cornell University, Hubert C. Hoffman of the University of North Carolina and Prof. Seward Falk of Hillsdale College, N.J. Dr. A. H. Quinn of the University of Pennsylvania, presided.

Mr. Woolley said, in part: "A conscious modern university should seek not only to train specially qualified students for a life work in the drama, but it should also endeavor to create and foster an interest in the drama in students who have no idea of making the theater a profession. In other words, part of a university's business is to educate audiences. The demand creates, and to a large extent controls, the supply. That is the part of the drama which is perfectly acted and perfectly produced play if nobody wants to see it."

"This is a crude and somewhat exaggerated expression of the mission that I think a college dramatic association ought to fulfill. It is not any means set at naught the value of dramatic training schools, in or outside of universities. There is a reason and a purpose for them, but their students should be recruited from college graduates or from those who wish to go directly into the business of the stage. I am talking exclusively of undergraduate drama."

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American University
in Cairo Gets New Hall

By Wireless

KING FUAD yesterday laid the cornerstone of the new auditorium building of the American University in Cairo, a gift of an American philanthropist, which when completed, will be the second largest public hall in Egypt. Dr. C. R. Watson, principal of the university, said the new building would provide facilities for quickening Egyptian national life through public lectures at a crucial stage in its history, when greater opportunities were offered for upward movements than ever before.

Foreign Policy
Group Studies
the New ChinaNationalist Attitude Shown
Not to Be Anti-Foreign
but Pro-Chinese

Modern China—a China which is not anti-foreign but pro-Chinese, a China which is just awakening to a new national self-consciousness—was described at the discussion before the Boston Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza today. Grover Clark, president and editor of the Peking Leader, Dr. Hu Shih, a professor at National University, Peking, and Prof. Stanley K. Hornbeck of Harvard, agreed on the need and justice of an ultimate readjustment of the treaty relations of the foreign powers with China.

To this end Mr. Clark declared that the United States Government "through force of circumstances is much in the best position to take the initiative."

"What is actually happening in China is nothing short of a genuine Chinese puzzle," was Dr. Hu's introductory observation. "China is divided and the different parts are fighting one another, and yet the world has never seen a more united China than this today. That's one part of the puzzle. Moreover, China is anti-Christian, and anti-foreign and anti-western, and yet she justly regards herself as for the first time in history a truly modern nation. That's the other part of the puzzle."

Protest of injustices
Dr. Hu emphasized the growing feeling which is manifesting itself throughout China, and later qualified his statement that China was anti-foreign by saying that this feeling prevailed only as a protest against the injustices and inequalities which have afflicted the hands of foreign powers during the last 50 years.

"We are only against those powers that have stubbornly refused to treat us as equals," he declared. "The new nationalist movement, which is now most effectively represented by the Manifesto Party, aims primarily at the establishment of a united national government which shall put to an end all the militarist anarchy in the feudalistic provinces, and to lead the Nation toward the path of political and social reconstruction. This new party has achieved its success, not merely through its military victories but essentially through a clear demonstration of its ability in government."

"A new and self-conscious nation is being born. It needs, and indeed commands, the sympathy and encouragement of all the truly civilized nations of the world. Give it friendly support and respect its legitimate aspirations, and it will develop into a great modern nation and contribute its proper share in the remaking of the world's civilization."

New Growth of Nationalism

Mr. Clark, who has been a resident in China for the past seven years and who is the correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor in Peking, said that the preponderance of organizing ability and practical political capacity has in the last year enlisted on the side of the movement toward unhampered Chinese Nationalism. It was his view that the opposition to foreign influence is actuated by the desire that foreign limitations on Chinese freedom to run the Chinese country in their own Chinese way be removed.

As far as foreigners are concerned, however, he said, "the significant feature of recent developments is the growth of the realization that henceforth western relations with China must start with the recognition of the right of the Chinese to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject to such fundamentals of international law as are accepted by all other nations."

"Western nations must realize, and base their whole attitude toward China on the realization that no other nation or group of nations has the right to impose its will or its ways on the Chinese. China is, of course, under the same obligation as any western nation to carry out such just agreements as it voluntarily makes with others."

"This change in China has come as the result of a long development, which makes essentially inequitable many of the terms of the treaties which were made 80 years ago. In accordance with law, therefore, a reconsideration of the whole question of treaty relations with China is urgently needed."

America in Strategic Position

"The American Government, through force of circumstances, is in much the best position to take the initiative in proposing to China such reconsideration. Such action by the American Government would be in line with the feeling of the American people and with the long-established policy of the United States to deal fairly with China and to make

CHANG TSO-LIN
ARMY DISARMS
WU'S TROOPS

Wins in Its First Skirmish—Christian Council Is Hopeful for Future

PEKING, Feb. 12 (AP)—Troops of Marshal Chang Tso-lin moving southward to engage the nationalist Cantonese armies in battle, won their first skirmish with the army of General Wu Pei-fu in Honan province when they met and disarmed Wu's troops who attempted to block the advance of the northerners toward Chengchow, reports received here said.

Newspaper reports of the fighting said that it was due to a misunderstanding of subordinate officers. The Peking headquarters of General Chang admitted there was "some truth" in reports of the clash in Honan.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 12 (AP)—The executive committee of the National Christian Council, an organization representing nearly all Protestant missionary organizations in China and the great majority of Protestant churches, is "hopeful" for the future of Christianity in China, in spite of the present anti-foreign situation.

Concluding a convention held here the committee issued a statement declaring that in reviewing, in their wider significance, the effect of recent events and their present tendencies upon the Christian movement, the council regards the situation as hopeful. The statement said:

"The Chinese Christians fully recognize the danger to the church and to Christian workers from the extreme elements, but share in the nationalist aspirations for unity in China with justice, equality and freedom. We are prepared to accept risks and even face persecution rather than oppose the most hopeful movement in modern China."

"This Nationalist movement is not confined to one party, but is shared by the thoughtful Chinese of both the north and south, irrespective of political allegiance."

"The present situation is calling out and developing Chinese leadership and initiative in the church, which is an encouraging fact. Though the church may have lost in members, it is gaining in spiritual power. In certain parts of China missionaries have been obliged to leave their stations, but they do so reluctantly, mainly on consular instructions and as a precautionary measure."

"Any general missionary withdrawal would be regretted by the Chinese Christians, who emphasize the continued need for missionaries in China, and who are co-operating with the Chinese church."

The majority of the members of the council are Chinese.

LEGION LOANS READY
NEW YORK (AP)—State Adjutant Ralph W. Neelands of the American Legion, said today that the department of New York now has at its disposal "several million dollars" for loans to ex-service men on their adjusted compensation insurance certificates and that the legion is ready to receive applications. All ex-servicemen living in New York had brought out the Lincoln pamphlet and asked that everything pertaining

Campaign Button of Lincoln
Plays a Part in Anniversary

Rolls Out of Teacup to Become Valued Memento—Observance in Schools

Items of memorabilia relating to the rich and fruitful life of Abraham Lincoln took on particular lustre today as city, state and Nation turned to the observance, in a variety of ways, of the anniversary of the Emancipator's birth.

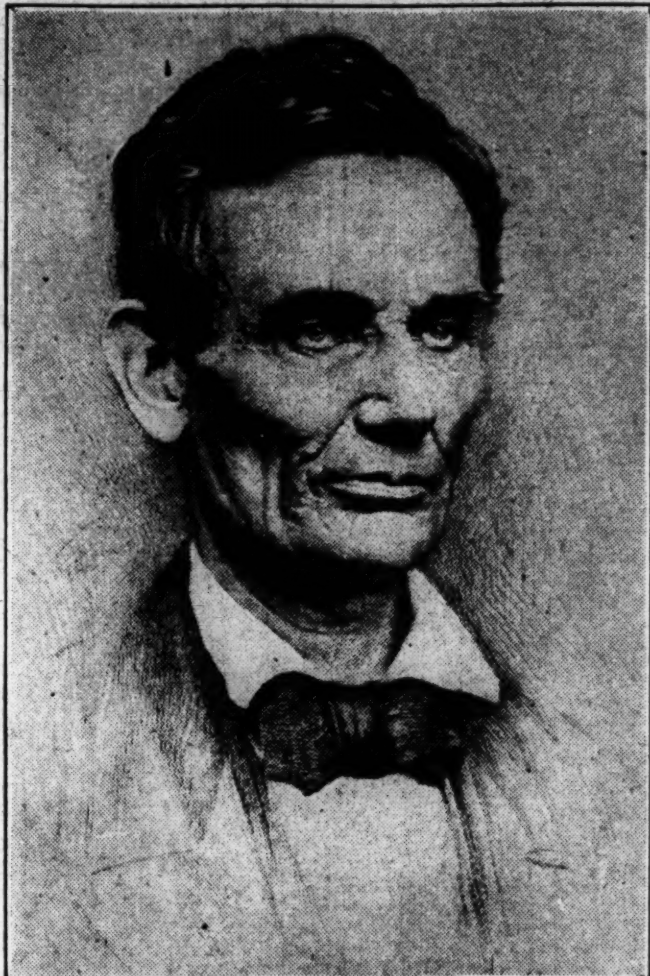
So comparatively small a reminder of Lincoln's impressive share in the political heritage of the Nation as a campaign button, made of celluloid 70 years ago, and found recently in an old New Hampshire house, becomes of the utmost interest as symbol, not only of a campaign in which the nation was pressing importance to the development of the Nation, but of the labor required, in those days of more rugged resources, to make adequate supplies for the mechanism of a political campaign.

Mrs. Lena B. Newton of 5 Boylston Place has the campaign button in her collection of antiques at her shop, Cock o' the Walk. She came upon it by amazing chance some months ago in considering a mass of old-fashioned souvenirs in the New Hampshire house. As a matter of fact she came across it as casually as one may come across any rarity, all but lost in a heap of dull buttons that have passed the years in a disused teacup.

Out Tumbles the Button
And who shall say with what amazement she suppressed an exclamation when there tumbled out, even as her owner was saying, "These old buttons are nothing that will interest you, but I suppose you may as well look at them," the button bearing, on one side, the tin-type portrait of Abraham Lincoln, engaging in his first campaign for the presidency, and his party partner, Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President candidate who ran with Lincoln.

While the schools generally held their Lincoln day programs yesterday, Mrs. Newton brought the buttons, of course, and ultimately the Lincoln button will find its way into a private Lincoln collection, having spent a part of its years as so many items of Lincolniana have, buried among things not a thousandth part so valuable in the home of plain people by whom Lincoln,

An Unusual Lincoln Likeness



By Permission of the Albert Roullet Art Galleries, Chicago
As He Appeared in 1858. From Copyrighted Etching by Otto J. Schneider Made From a Daguerreotype in the Barrett Collection.

Government's Lincoln Relics
Preserved by One Man's Work

Gatherer of Famous Oldroyd Collection Started in 1860 to Save Mementos of Emancipator—Tells of Waiting 16 Years for "Scrap of Paper"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—For the first time on Lincoln's birthday the famous Oldroyd collection is the year the property of the American people. A few months ago Congress appropriated the money to buy this collection which is housed in the building in which Abraham Lincoln passed on.

Robert Oldroyd began his collection in 1860. At that time he had a news stand in the jewelry store of his father in Mt. Vernon, O. Among the books, magazines and papers that came into his possession was a pamphlet, a campaign publication, detailing the life of Abraham Lincoln. The boy read it avidly. He did not sell it but put it away among his treasures. It became the nucleus of his collection and is still in his possession, or rather in that of the Government to which it has been transferred.

Young Oldroyd wrote to the Pittsburgh publishing house which had brought out the Lincoln pamphlet and asked that everything pertaining to Lincoln be sent to him. He decided to search near and far for Lincoln data. Then the Civil War came along and he was one of the first to go from the Ohio town.

During the years of war he cherished the purpose of seeing President Lincoln, but it was 1865 before he was mustered out and the great war President was also mustered out and the two never met.

Lined in Lincoln's House
The work of collecting was continued. Mr. Oldroyd had a position as steward at the Soldiers' Home in Dayton, O., and he was constantly sending out inquiries and following up clues regarding Abraham Lincoln. Meanwhile he had married a young woman from Springfield, Ill., and later they went to live in Lincoln's old home in Springfield.

There he walked into a congenial atmosphere, old furniture and utensils associated with Lincoln, papers and traditions. For 10 years he lived where Lincoln had lived and then the house for which he had been paying rent was taken over at his urgent recommendation, by the State of Illinois.

Meanwhile some prominent men in Washington persuaded Mr. Oldroyd to come to that city and install his collection in the house associated with the last hours of Lincoln, and here it has been viewed by thousands of persons from all over the world.

The old red brick house, from which the United States flag flies constantly, is flanked on either side by business. Across the street stands Ford's Theater, owned by the Government but used for the storage of papers. There has been some talk about restoring the theater to its condition at the time that Lincoln was President, with the stage, the boxes and fittings as they were on the night when light comedy was turned into high tragedy.

As the lights went down in the theater that night they began to flicker in the rooming house across the street into which was carried the stricken President. Here in a small room at the end of the narrow hall, they laid Lincoln on the bed from which a lodger named Clarke was ousted. He wrote to his sister about it.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

KEVIN O'HIGGINS
SEEKS TO REDUCE
IRISH LIQUOR TRADE

By Wireless

DUBLIN, Feb. 12.—Kevin O'Higgins, Minister of Justice, has a new liquor bill by which he hopes to reduce the excessive number of public houses in the Free State. The text has just been issued and it comes at a time when the license trade is raising a fighting fund with a view to opposing the Government at the next election.

The majority of the temperance reformers see nothing drastic in the proposed measures dealing with the diminution of one of the greatest evils in Ireland. Publicans object to the establishment of the compensation authority which is to assist in the reduction of licensed houses. In many towns and villages one in five dwellings is licensed to sell intoxicants.

Mr. O'Higgins proposes that each area shall decide upon the number of licenses to be extinguished, the owners of which are to be compensated out of a central fund which is to be raised by a levy on all remaining licensed premises. Publicans protest the bill as confiscatory, demanding that the taxpayers be assessed for an indemnity.

SENATE PASSES
MCNARY-HAUGEN
FARM AID BILL

Party Lines Disregarded on Measure Providing for Equalization Fee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate's passage of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill is expected by farm bloc leaders to insure its enactment by the House, which is preparing to ballot on the issue within a few days.

They base their hopes on the percentage of gains the war made for win among Senators. The Senate approved the bill by a vote of 47 to 39, which was practically the reverse of the count on the measure at the last session, when the Senate rejected the project by a vote of 46 to 39.

The vote endorsing the measure at this session was a gain of eight ballots, or approximately a one-sixth increase in strength. When the House at the last session dissented from the bill, for a second time, the vote was 221 to 187, the three-fourths majority of 54, or approximately one-fifth.

When the measure was rebuffed for the first time in the House, June 3, 1923, the count was 224 to 154, a majority of 70 against. Although also rejected on the second vote, May 22, 1926, the bill gained 16 supporters. With these figures and calculations, and the influence of the senatorial victory to bolster their claims, farm leaders in Congress express confidence that the bill will be acquiesced in by the House and sent to the President.

Uncertainty of Signing Seen

This opinion is widespread in official circles at this time. It is the consensus that the passage of the measure through Congress is assured but that the uncertainty on the matter centers on whether the President will do with it. It is quite generally believed that he will veto the bill; statements that he has made in the past against the McNary-Haugen method of rural relief being quoted to sustain the view.

On the other hand there are farm group leaders who, while admitting that they have no positive information on which to base their declaration, insist that the President will sign the bill. Among these is Charles L. McNary (R), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee and co-author of the McNary-Haugen bill.

Following the Senate's passage of the measure Mr. McNary stated that if the House, as he was certain it would, approved of the bill, he was confident that the President would sign the act.

From an administration source the same opinion was voiced. The informant said that he expected the President to sign the act, voicing at the same time his belief that the project was unworkable. The device would then be thrown into the courts, where the Senator, an opponent of the measure, declared it would be held illegal.

Several Changes Accepted

In accepting the McNary-Haugen bill the Senate added a few provisions to the measure, all acceptable to the sponsors of the act. At the same time it decisively rejected several proposals that were disapproved by the farm leaders. One of these in varying forms, proposed to defer the equalization fee, first on cotton for two years, then one year, and finally defer the equalization fee on all commodities for two years.

This motion was made by Pat Harrison (D), Senator from Mississippi, who with several other Southern Democratic Senators supported the bill up to the rejection of their original amendment to defer the equalization fee on cotton for two years. Thereafter they opposed the measure. On the original Harrison Amendment, both supporters and opponents of the bill joined forces to down it, the vote being 69 to 27.

Another important amendment re-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Lincoln Held Salary Drafts 15 Months
Under Inkstand to Help the Government

COLCHESTER, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)

JAMES GHILLAN, former treasurer of the United States, today related how Abraham Lincoln held up collection on 15 monthly salary drafts in his favor so that the Government might derive the benefit of the non-collection of the amounts due him.

"When Mr. Lincoln became President," Mr. Ghillan said, "the annual salary of the office was \$35,000, which was paid monthly by draft of the treasurer of the United States."

"The drafts to the order of the President were not presented for payment, and under the system at that time the treasurer's accounts were rendered monthly as soon as all drafts for the month were paid."

"The non-payment of the salary drafts of Mr. Lincoln held up the treasurer's accounts. The matter ran along for a year or more when Treasurer Blinn called on President Lincoln and after some general conversation asked him if he didn't get monthly drafts for his salary as President of the United States."

"Mr. Lincoln avoided answering the question by asking the treasurer if the United States Government didn't get the benefit if drafts were not presented for payment."

"The treasurer said, 'Possibly so,' but that the treasurer's accounts were delayed until the drafts were paid."

"Mr. Lincoln then reached over and lifting a long office inkstand disclosed underneath 15 monthly salary drafts in his favor, which he deposited there when received, so that the United States Government might derive the benefit of his patriotic withholding of his indorsement and

Pussy Willows Appear;
Bluebirds Are Singing

By the Associated Press

FEBRUARY, 1927, is establishing an unusual record in Worcester and vicinity. The minimum temperature yesterday was 23 and the maximum 31. At 8 a. m. today the markings were 27 to 32. Snowdrops, the first flowers of spring in central Massachusetts, are in full flower at the residence of Joseph H. Perry, 276 Highland Street. Pussy willows are out, but they are not yet common. Bluebirds are singing, an incident rare in February, and many robins have been reported in the parks.

Radio Is Put
Under Control
in Minneapolis

City Takes Move to Curb Confusion in Air—Licenses Required

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 12

(Special)—Licensing and control of broadcasting stations by municipal ordinance, said to be the first legislation of its kind by any city in the United States, will be undertaken by Minneapolis. Although the measure will not become effective until official publication, probably next week, one broadcasting station already has applied for a license.

The measure was adopted by the City Council Friday, by a vote of 23 to 3, ending two months of discussion over proposed restrictions. The original proposal as submitted by Eugene Hanscom, alderman, would have limited the power of broadcasting stations within the city to 50-watt antenna output and owners of stations, in protesting, declared such a measure would drive every station out of the city and mean dismantling others entirely.

The ordinance as finally adopted by the Council contains two outstanding features. All stations operating within the city, or within four miles of city limits, must keep their antenna output within 500 watts; while beyond the four-mile limit "step rates" of power are provided, based on distance from the city.

In addition to power regulations the ordinance contains a program of schedules to 12 evening-hours of broadcasting a week for stations within the city or less than two miles from city limits, but no restrictions as to hours or schedules beyond two miles. No two local stations may be on the air simultaneously.

The city building inspector is charged with administration of the ordinance and must approve the schedule of hours arranged by radio-casters to eliminate confusion.

While the City Council ordinarily has no jurisdiction beyond the city limits, this situation is met by retaining jurisdiction over outside stations which have studios within the city. Moreover, there is a clause which gives "tear" to the measure by prohibiting any owner, lessee or licensee of telephone or power lines from permitting use of those lines by any broadcasting station which is violating the ordinance, and building inspector is given authority to stop such telephone or telegraph service.

The City Council or Mayor may revoke any license at any time. The license fee is \$50 annually. The ordinance also contains a "bribe" clause, designed to reduce interference, giving specifically no one from operating a "bribe" receiving set.

"This is probably the first ordinance of its kind ever prepared in this country," Jay C. Vincent, electrical engineer, who helped draft the document, told the Council. "And pioneer work had to be done in preparing it."

MAYOR WOULD RETAIN
COUNCIL AND FIN. COM.

If the next Massachusetts Legislature is asked to abolish the Boston Finance Commission, established in 1909, and the City Council of 22 members, Mayor Nichols said that it will, he will advocate the continuation of each during his administration even though both bodies often fail to give him their co-operation, the Mayor said yesterday.

The city charter now have to be amended to allow the Mayor to be discontinued, Mayor Nichols added, but Boston is not adaptable to a City Manager government, such as that in effect in Cleveland, O., he believed.

MOVE FOR ADDITIONAL
HOLIDAYS LOSES WAY

Three bills to establish legal holidays were given adverse committee reports in the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday. One was the petition of Max Henry Newman to make Feb. 12 a holiday in honor of Abraham Lincoln.

Another proposed to combine Thanksgiving and Armistice Day on Nov. 11. The third was the American Legion bill to make Armistice Day a legal holiday.

FITCHBURG COMPANY
CUTS ITS LIGHT RATES

FITCHBURG, Mass., Feb. 12 (AP)—Mayor Joseph A. Lowe received notice today from officials of the Fitchburg Gas & Electric Light Company of a reduction in rates of electricity used for domestic purposes, effective March 1. It provides for a cut from 12 to 11½ cents per kilowatt hour as the maximum charge.

The Teacher
comes to
Milly-Molly-Mandy's
House

and shows her how to make a long strip of little sailor dolls

in
Monday's
MONITOR
Children's Page

FRENCH MINISTERS SYMPATHETIC TO THE COOLIDGE PROPOSALS

Nation Anxious to Do Anything to Diminish Danger of War—Unofficial Thought, However, Not Favorable to New Conference

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable
PARIS, Feb. 12.—The ministerial council heard today the exposition of the American note proposing a new naval conference by the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand. The government is sympathetic toward President Coolidge's suggestions but will be guided by events. Other nations are making their opinions known and these opinions must have an influence in the final French decisions. The danger of France's isolation clearly appears and certainly M. Briand and Raymond Poincaré, the Prime Minister, would wish to do nothing which would distinguish French attitude from the attitude of England, Italy and Japan.

France is favorable to anything which would diminish the risk of war. Nevertheless signs of sympathy to the American proposal multiply in unofficial circles. The objections which were indicated yesterday appear more forceful. The experts at the Quai d'Orsay under M. Berthelot have examined with the closest attention the American document on the technical side.

Pertinax protests against temporization. He would have an instant reply, for postponement and passivity will oblige French policy eventually to follow the policy of Washington and London. He adds: "If one reflects that a disarmament commission on which the United States is represented sits at Geneva, and that the matters suggested by Washington constitute precisely one of the problems on which it is called to pronounce, then the Washington project looks like an attempt to take the matter from the hands of the Geneva powers."

Four French contentions are as follows:

EVENTS TONIGHT

Band concert, Boston Square and Commons Club, 448 Beacon Street, 8.30.
All-Alumni Dinner, Simmons College Alumni Association, Hotel Bellevue, 8.30.
Annual reception, Appalachian Mountain Club, Hotel Somerset, 8.30.

Musical
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8.15.
Boston Opera House—"Trovatore," 8.15.
Theaters
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.30.
Columbia—"The Ghost Train," 8.30.
Hollis—"Money From Home," 8.15.
New Park—"The Show-Off," 8.15.
Shubert—"The Show-Off," 8.15.
Wilbur—"The Show-Off," 8.15.

Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5. Sunday 12 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11. Sunday talks at 4.30 p. m., admission free. Monet memorial exhibition.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.
Boston Art Club—Paintings by California Artists.
I. C. Van Gogh—Portraits by M. Harris Brown.
Grace House Gallery—Water colors by Van Gogh; water colors by Robert Vade; lithographs by Gauguin.
Boston Athenaeum—Reproduction of water colors by Pierre Vignol; drawings by Samuel Chamberlain.
Independent Artists—Roy Street—First annual exhibition, daily, 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Behrman Galleries—Paintings by members of the Whitney Society of New York.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by George L. Noyes; water colors, Alden L. Kilday.
Doll & Richards Gallery—Water colors by J. J. Hinner; water colors and sketches by various American artists.
Casson Gallery—Paintings by Carl Runge; old and modern reproductions of water colors by Elizabeth B. Fuller.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibitions by the Photographers Guild.
Gordon's Bookshop—Etchings by A. W. Heintzelman.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Reading by Countess Cullen, Negro poet Ford Hall Forum, 7.30.
Address, "What We Mean by Social Justice," by Rabbi Louis Wolsey of Philadelphia, Old South Meeting House Forum, 8.30.
Illustrated lecture on "Mexico," by the Rev. G. L. Loring, First Universalist Church, 9.30.
Concert by the Harvard University Orchestra, Boston City Club, 8.30.
Meeting of the Caspary Club, Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A., 8.30.
Della Baker, soprano, Boston Square and Commons Club, 4 to 5.
Illustrated lecture on "The Leading Producers of the Theaters in Europe," by Prof. Albert H. Gilmer of the Dramatic Literature Department, Tufts College, drama lecture course, Boston Public Library, 3.30.
Musical
Symphony Hall—Mme. Galli-Curci, 3.30.
Jordan Hall—People's Symphony Orchestra, 8.30.
Boston Art Club—Plate Players Club, 8.30.
Boston Public Library—South Mountain Quartet, 8.

EVENTS MONDAY
Illustrated lecture, "The Splendor and Glory of French Cathedrals," by Dr. Sarah Ellen Palmer, Women's City Club of Boston, 7.30.
Reception by the Vesper George School of art at the opening of its new building, 42 St. Botolph Street, 8.30.
Luncheon to members of the United States Shipping Board, in session at the Corporation, auspices of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Copley-Plaza, 12.30.

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AN Hour of Organ Music
at First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets, by WILLIAM E. ZUCCH, Sunday, Feb. 13, at 4.30 P. M. No religious service, no admission fee, no collection.

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ories of the Washington agreement would participate in the proposed conference, but also other maritime states, including Germany. "That America, as the mightiest world power, capable of arming far beyond the possibilities of others, has proposed through President Coolidge's memorandum the renunciation of the gigantic naval ambitions through which she might force her will upon others and carry on an imperialistic policy of the greatest magnitude, is bound to create a deep impression throughout the world," declared the former Chancellor. "I am convinced that Germany would be able to co-operate with this ideal just as advantageously as at the Geneva disarmament conference, in which, on most questions, she is side by side with the United States."

"President Coolidge's initiative clearly indicates: first, that he is determined to disarm; and, second, that he is not confident that results will be attained through the Geneva Conference. No one who has carefully and without prejudice followed the Geneva negotiations is likely to cavil at the President for not expecting much from Geneva methods."

NEW MOTOR SHOW EVENTS PLANNED

Display of 25-Year-Old Cars Among Features—Color Designs are Brighter

Features of the silver jubilee exhibition of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association at the annual Automobile Show, Mechanics Building, March 5 to 12, are a new department, the service and garage section, and a special exhibit of 25-year old cars, Chester I. Campbell announced today.

Striking color combinations are embodied in the sport type roadsters and phaetons, while sedans, coupes and other closed types show a strong tendency to substitute pleasing lighter shades of blues, greens, browns and reds for the former black, deep reds and grays. Except in the most formal types, such as town cars, two tones almost invariably prevail and in some instances three.

Nickel and other bright metals are also employed extensively in accessories which add to the cars' attractiveness. Interior hardware used in the car and upholstery.

In the basement, a number of de luxe buses, examples of the latest developments in fire apparatus and many types and sizes of commercial vehicles will be exhibited. Machines and tools for service work and many tools to interest the car owner will be shown in the new department also. The accessory division will be on the balcony level, with the special exhibit of early models. A salon of fine imported cars will be held at the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza.

GARDNER MOTOR
Gardner Motor preliminary statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, shows net earnings of \$136,200 after depreciation but before taxes and charges.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Monday; fresh to strong west and northwest winds. Southern New England: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and colder. Possibly snow on south coast in afternoon or night; fresh to strong west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 26 Los Angeles 50
Atlantic City 36 Memphis 44
Boston 32 Nantucket 34
Buffalo 22 New Orleans 63
Calcutta 12 New York 32
Charleston 54 Philadelphia 32
Chicago 22 Pittsburgh 32
Des Moines 24 Portland, Ore. 24
Detroit 22 St. Paul 38
Galveston 62 St. Louis 38
Hatteras 48 St. Paul 38
Helena 22 Seattle 31
Jacksonville 62 Tampa 62
Kansas City 54 Washington 34

High Tides at Boston
Saturday, 8.39 p. m.; Sunday, 8.55 a. m.
Light all ebbs at 5.42 p. m.

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Club Women's Loyalty Seen in Good Works

National Federation Head Denies Charges of Aiding Communists

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mrs. John D. Sherman, who as president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, represents many thousands of women, upholds the loyalty of these women as proved by service in many fields of national usefulness, and denies the statement reported to have been made by Mrs. B. L. Robinson in New York that the Federation is co-operating, voluntarily or involuntarily, with Communists and pacifists in undermining the Nation.

The contrary is true, she declares. The Federation is working with the Government and is engaged in patriotic work along many lines. She made the following statement: "My attention has been called to the most recent of a number of attacks on the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in which the loyalty and patriotism of its members are questioned."

Upholds Stable Government
"The General Federation is neither militaristic nor pacifist in its sympathies but is a whole-hearted believer in the necessity of maintaining a government that is both stable and powerful, and which requires such stability of government as shall secure the stability of the country. A trained and patriotic citizenry tends to protect us against more purely militaristic methods."

"This statement was made by me as president of the federation in a letter to the War Department in answer to a request for the co-operation of the federation with the department in the Defense Day test program."

"The Secretary of War in reply expressed his appreciation of the 'wise and patriotic views of the General Federation of Women's Clubs on citizenship and its responsibility toward national defense.'"

"The War Department welcomes most heartily the co-operation of the women of the country in the defense test program and believes that their services as members of the local committees should prove invaluable and their active participation an inspiration."

War Department's Appreciation
"With appreciation of the aims and ideals of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the War Department is ready accomplished toward good citizenship, and of your suggestions for the increased success of our mutual interests."

"This exchange of letters took place in June, 1925. The attitude and policy of the General Federation are unchanged. It is doing its part to promote good citizenship and its record is the best answer to criticisms made by persons who offer no proof of the accuracy of their statements."

"The federation is now engaged

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British Museum Dispatches Expedition to Mystery City

Explorations Are to Be Carried Out by Archaeologists in Lubaantun, British Honduras

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 12.—The British Museum's archaeological expedition to British Honduras to further explore Lubaantun, the great mystery city of Mayan culture, perhaps 12,000 years old, departs next Monday, under the leadership of T. A. Joyce, aboard the steamship Camito for Jamaica, whence it leaves south after March 1 for Belize, the base of operations. Other members of the party are Maj. J. Cooper Clark, Henry Calvert, and Geoffrey Laws, who will survey part of the colony, which is about the size of Wales, for the Royal Geographical Society. The British archaeological expedition will be met at Belize by J. Eric Thompson, now with the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, also by a young Canadian named Hannay, who was with Mr. Joyce last year as manager of the native labor work at the Lubaantun excavation.

Mr. Joyce, interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative, said that the ruins which he had uncovered in 1926 would now probably be buried under 12 feet of tropical growth, and the clearing would be resumed by 30 men and continued indefinitely. The leader of the party, after establishing the work at Lubaantun, will seek other exploration prospects in southern British Honduras, returning to England next May.

The work, which is of the greatest archaeological importance, is being prosecuted by the British Museum at the invitation of the colonial Government of British Honduras, and is partly supported by contributions from the British public, the aim being to provide a capital sum of \$50,000 to defray the cost of intensive exploration of the entire area from year to year.

Lubaantun is 55 miles by river from the coast and about 30 miles from Punta Gorda, south of the mouth of the Rio Grande. Of the three distinct races of Central America—the Mayas, the Aztecs, and the Incas—the Mayas or "Stone Age"

people, part of the Neolithic race are said to have left the most wonderful traces of civilization and culture. They antedated iron and steel and yet employed harden copper, jadeite, shells and pottery.

The entire region of Lubaantun, Mr. Joyce said, so far explored marks it "as the scene of a special phase of Maya culture, new to archaeology. It shows more than one phase of architecture, a vast number of cut blocks of stone used in the construction of early buildings, certainly representing three successive periods. Many carvings bear sophisticated, conventional designs, but the complete absence of hieroglyphic inscriptions makes it extremely difficult to relate any of them with the discovery of America, mould-made pottery found corresponding with that of copan, quetzalcoatl and palenque."

Prof. G. Elliott Smith has advanced the theory that Lubaantun discoveries may confirm the "reality of a wide-wide spread of civilization in ancient times." Indeed, further researches by the British Museum expedition will establish, it is believed, "Asiatic inspiration of the earliest civilization of the new world."

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CLEAN READING WARNING GIVEN

If Periodicals Do Not Censor Themselves Someone Else Will, Hints Churchman

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—All who are interested in making New York a clean city must stand together and support those who are trying to enforce the law, Dr. William B. Miller, general secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, declared in discussing the bill aimed at indecent publications which is being sponsored by the federation.

The bill was introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Samuel H. Hofstadter (R.), of Manhattan. "It is in no sense a censorship bill," Dr. Miller said. "It seems to me the publishers would welcome a measure like this to avoid political censorship. It is my opinion that if they don't they will get censorship of the most drastic kind, for the people are now aroused against offenders of this sort."

Dr. Miller declared that the federation is not a law-enforcing agency, but that its business is to create public sentiment to back up every way possible the efforts of those whose business it is to enforce the law.

Asserting that New York City is now facing serious problems, Dr. Miller said that "The Christian forces of the city" must put their efforts behind the district attorney, the police commissioner, and the theatrical interests which are trying to raise the standards of the stage, and co-operate with them in stemming the rising tide of indecency.

SENATE PASSES FARM AID BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

fused was offered by Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, who offered a farm aid bill, without equalization fee, as a substitute for the McNary-Haugen measure. This motion was defeated, 54 to 32.

Parties Equally Divided

The final vote on the bill showed the parties practically equally divided on the issue. Republicans to the number of 24, with 22 Democrats and the Farmer-Labor Senator, Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota, constituted the majority, while those opposing were composed of 22 Republicans and 17 Democrats. Six Democrats, Duncan U. Fletcher, Florida; Joseph E. Ransdell, Louisiana; Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas; Morris Sheppard, Texas; Hiram Bingham, Connecticut; and Ellison D. Smith, South Carolina, who voted against the bill last session, supported it on the latest count. Two others, Thomas Heflin, Alabama, and Lee Overman, North Carolina, who voted for it last year, voted "no" this time.

Following the final count Administration leaders expressed one satisfaction. They pointed out that, should the President veto the bill the close count on the project indicated that it could obtain the two-thirds necessary to override his dissent. This disposal of the farm relief issue in the Senate was promptly followed by another much embroiled controversy. As the chair announced the final vote, George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, floor leader for the McNary-Haugen branch banking bill, moved that this measure be made the unfinished business of the Senate. Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, immediately took the floor to "debate" the motion. Mr. Wheeler and others have announced their determination to filibuster against the bill. To contest these tactics Administration leaders have prepared a cloture motion which they are expected to offer early next week. They are being supported in this move for limited debate by farm bloc leaders, who were aided by them in placing the McNary-Haugen bill before the Senate for action.

How Senators Voted

For the bill—Republicans: Cameron, Capper, Curtis, Deneen, Frazier, Gooding, Gould, Harrell, Howell, Johnson, Jones of Washington, La Follette, McMaster, McNary, Means, Norris, Nye, Oddie, Pine, Robinson of Indiana, Schall, Stanford, Stewart and Watson—24. Democrats: Ashurst, Bratton, Caraway, Copeland, Dill, Ferris, Fletcher, Hawes, Kendrick, McKellar, Mayfield, Neely, Pittman, Ransdell, Rob-

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inson of Arkansas, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Steek, Trammell, Tyson and Wheeler—23. Farmer-Labor: Shipstead—1. Total, 47.
Against the bill—Republicans: Bingham, Borah, Cousins, Dale, Ernst, Fess, Gillett, Goff, Greene, Hale, Keyes, Lenroot, McLean, Metcalf, Pepper, Phipps, Reed of Pennsylvania, Sackett, Shortridge, Warren, Weiler and Willis—22. Democrats: Bayard, Blease, Bruce, Edwards, George, Gerry, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Heflin, King, Overman, Reed of Missouri, Stephens, Underwood, Walsh of Massachusetts and Walsh of Montana—17.
Pairs were announced as follows: Broussard (D.) for, with Moses (R.) against; Jones of New Mexico (D.) for, with Wadsworth (R.) against; Norbeck (R.) for, with Edge (R.) against.

MR. MASSEY'S APPOINTMENT
OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 12 (AP)—In Massey, Canada's first Minister to the United States, will take up his duties at Washington next week, it was announced today. It is expected that he will present his credentials to President Coolidge on Feb. 18.

LISBON TO MAKE STRIKE ILLEGAL

Portugal Contemplates New Measures to Reform Public Administration

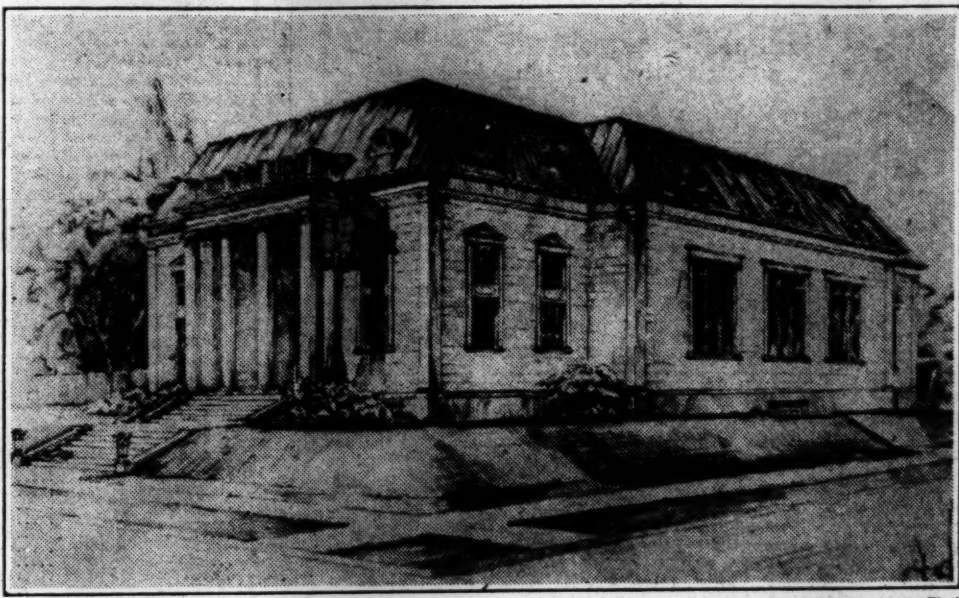
LISBON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Three hundred civilians have been arrested in Lisbon since the revolutionaries surrendered to the Government. Troops and police are still engaged in rounding up those prominently connected with the movement which sought to bring about the overthrow of the Carmona Government. The War Minister, Col. Passos Sousa, who is credited with bringing about the surrender of the insurrectionists both at Oporto, where the revolt started, and at Lisbon, has issued orders forbidding violent treatment of those placed under arrest.
Few Signs of "Battle"
In addition to Commander Joao de Carvalho, described as one of the

lie administration, close the political associations and secret societies, and make strikes illegal.
Troops are patrolling the capital, and soldiers and police are still rounding up rebels here and there. Only one warship, the cruiser Carvalho Araujo, supported the revolutionaries, and this was silenced by the fortress guns after firing nine broadsides. Both the army and navy are apparently loyal, and President Carmona in an interview has declared that the Government now feels better able to cope with the problems of reconstruction.
For a time civilians in their homes were without food, and even in the big hotels, where advance provision is always made for emergencies, the supply of bread ran out.

TABLET WILL HONOR GEN. BUTLER WORK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., (AP)—A bronze tablet commemorating the services of Brig.-Gen. Snedley D. Butler for law enforcement while he was Director of Public Safety here, is to be erected at Washington whether the General wants it or not.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Aberdeen, Wash.



Reprinted from the Aberdeen Daily World

ABERDEEN CHURCH OPENS NEW EDIFICE

Christian Science Congregation Holds Services There

ABERDEEN, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—First Church of Christ, Scientist, this city, recently held its first services in the new church edifice. In describing the building and the services the Aberdeen Daily World said in part: "The new church is two stories in height, the lower portion of reinforced concrete and the upper of wooden construction. The first floor is intended to be used wholly for Sunday School purposes after completion of the main auditorium. Until this auditorium is ready church services also will be held on the lower floor, direct entry to which is from the I Street side. Entry to the main auditorium, when completed, will be from Third Street.

The site for the new church is considered one of the best for the purpose in the city. It is built on a rise of ground above the street, the terrace being nearly six feet on the Third Street side and considerably more at the rear on the I Street side. The lower floor is entered slightly below the street level and the main floor slightly above the terrace level. "The building is a combination of Corinthian and colonial architecture. The reading rooms, which have been maintained for more than a dozen years in the Finch building, will be moved to the new church building, which is considered sufficiently central for the purpose. "Charles A. Haynes is the architect for the building. Clarence George being associated with him in the work. Lamb & Horrocks had the general contract."

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ringleaders of the revolt in Lisbon, who made his escape in a motorboat, the authorities are searching for another leader, Jose Domingos Santos, and two others, who also succeeded in getting out of Lisbon either before or after the surrender.

Except for an increased number of police and soldiers on the streets and the damage apparent in the section of the city facing on the Tagus River, where the heavy fighting took place, the capital shows few signs of the three-day "battle" between the revolutionaries and the forces loyal to the Government. President Carmona, apparently convinced that the movement is completely suppressed, declared the Government felt its position was strengthened, enabling it to proceed with its reconstruction plans. The hope was expressed that the decisive Government victories at Oporto and Lisbon would bring an end to revolutionary movements in Portugal.

To Close Secret Societies
The War Minister states that measures will be taken to reform the pub-

lic administration, close the political associations and secret societies, and make strikes illegal. Troops are patrolling the capital, and soldiers and police are still rounding up rebels here and there. Only one warship, the cruiser Carvalho Araujo, supported the revolutionaries, and this was silenced by the fortress guns after firing nine broadsides. Both the army and navy are apparently loyal, and President Carmona in an interview has declared that the Government now feels better able to cope with the problems of reconstruction.

In a letter to William R. Nicholson Jr., secretary of the Law Enforcement League, General Butler said that if the memorial was to be taken down or "its face turned to the wall" every time he was attacked by a wet newspaper, he would prefer that it be not erected.

Funds for the tablet were raised by a committee of which the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tompkins is president. The National Art Commission has approved the design and Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune, commandant of the marine corps, is said to have promised to make every effort to see that it is conspicuously displayed in the national capital.

\$16,500,000 BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate took 10 minutes to consider and pass the legislative appropriation bill carrying approximately \$16,500,000 to meet the expenses of Congress next year. This completed work on all of the nine regular supply bills of the session, except that for the District of Columbia.

Intricacies of Legal Phraseology Spin Out Congressional Debates

Untangling the Skeins of Words, Words, Words, Almost as Difficult to Lawmakers as to Citizens—Precedents and Rights Play Their Part, Too

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—Technicalities in the form and language of legislation proposed in Congress which Mr. John Citizen has difficulty in understanding are often nearly as incomprehensible to the members themselves and often lead to long debates and verbal tilting to find out just "where we are at."
The prolonged discussion of radio legislation and the attempt to reach a bill satisfying both to the Senate and House brought out the intricacies of lawmaking in conspicuous degree. Here is a case in point:
Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, called attention to the fact that article D in the House radio bill was the same as article D in the Senate bill. "Is not article D agreed to by both Houses?" he asked.
C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, made a distinction which he maintained was a difference.
Calls for Explanation
Mr. Pittman returned that if the Senate rule meant anything it meant that they could not strike Article D out of both bills.
Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, at this moment interjected that he had three different drafts of the bill and could not find the paragraph the Senator was talking about. Mr. Pittman offered to indicate it.

He called upon Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, to explain the rule. Mr. Curtis cited cases to show that the chair had been right in its ruling from which Mr. Pittman had appealed. A precedent of the kind cited by Mr. Curtis could not constitute a precedent for this case, Mr. Robinson opined.

Other senators got tangled up in the verbiage of rights and distinctions and precedents. Few saw eye to eye in the matter. Each senator had his own interpretation. Mr. Robinson came back with the importance of determining what was the correct rule in such cases. "The whole question under consideration," he said, "hinges on the construction placed on the rule." Mr. Curtis got to his feet.

Indian Children of Bolivia Send Gifts of Good Will
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—"To Indian children of North America," reads the label on a large box overflowing with home-made toys and dolls which has just been received at the headquarters of the National Young Women's Christian Association from Aymara Indian children of Bolivia.

This friendly act represents much self-denial and labor on their part. For the Aymara children have shared the little that they have as evidence of their friendship and good will. Dolls in picturesque native costumes, reed whistles, baskets and pottery in brilliant colors, have been unpacked from the box and are on display at the headquarters before being distributed by Miss Edith M. Daab of the Y. M. C. A. staff to Indian children on reservations.

TICKETS FOR DINNER WILL COST \$205 EACH
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Ambassadors and ministers of leading foreign powers will be guests and speakers at a dinner of the American Woman's Association on March 16 at the Waldorf, each plate at the dinner to cost \$205, \$5 for the dinner and \$200 for the sale of four shares of common stock in the \$7,550,000 clubhouse which the association will erect in West Fifty-seventh Street.

The association expects to sell 2000 dinner tickets to hear speeches by Sir Eame, Howard, Ambassador of Great Britain; Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Ambassador of Belgium; Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Ambassador of Italy; M. Paul Claudel, Ambassador of France; Alejandro Fadiola, Ambassador of Spain; Baron Ago Maltzan, Ambassador of Germany; Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador of Cuba; Alexis H. G. O. Lundh, Minister of Norway; Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Minister of China; Charalambos Simopoulos, Minister of Greece, and Jan Ciechanowski, Minister of Poland.

DES MOINES CAPITAL AND TRIBUNE MERGED
Special from Monitor Bureau
DES MOINES, Feb. 12 (AP)—Merger of the Des Moines Capital and the Des Moines Evening Tribune is announced here.

Announcement of the merger, made by John Cowles, associate publisher of the Des Moines Register and Tribune-News, and Lafayette Young Jr., publisher of the Capital, said that Mr. Young's ownership of the Capital was relinquished for a consideration of more than \$550,000.

TO CONDUCT IN ARGENTINA
NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Dr. Henry Hadley, for six years associated as conductor with the New York Philharmonic Society, is to conduct a season of orchestral concerts in Buenos Aires, Arg., during June and July. Dr. Hadley is the first American composer-conductor to be invited to participate in the South American city's winter musical season.

PAN-AMERICAN LAWS DRAFTED
Session at Montevideo Will Bring Representatives From 15 Countries
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—The fourth regular session of the American Institute of International Law will be held at Montevideo on March 21, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has just announced. It is expected that 15 American countries will send representatives to the meeting.

The conference will consider a draft code of private international law prepared for the institute by Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante at the request of the Pan-American Union, and will examine the projects of public international law adopted by the institute at its meeting in 1925. Projects and findings of the Montevideo session will form the basis of discussion at the meeting of American jurists in Rio de Janeiro in April, which will be held under the auspices of the Pan-American Union.

The Rio de Janeiro conference will consider the codification of public and private international law, and the findings of both the Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro conferences will be referred to the sixth international conference of American states, scheduled to meet in Havana in January, 1928.

The governments of various Latin American countries have been deeply interested in the institute, according to the statement issued by the endowment, and it is expected that through its activities a body of international law will result which will prove acceptable to all the American republics.

The institute is a private organization. It was organized in 1912 to provide for an exchange of views on questions of international law and foreign policy relating particularly to the American Republics. Its first formal meeting was held in Washington in 1915 under the auspices of the Pan-American Union. The second meeting was held in Havana in 1917 and another in Lima in December, 1924. The last meeting was held pursuant to a request of Charles E. Hughes, then Secretary of State, to undertake the codification of international law, both public and private.

WILL AID MEXICAN Y. W. C. A.
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—An ambassador of friendship is being sent to Mexico by the National Young Women's Christian Association in the person of Miss Leona O. Scott, formerly of Columbus, O., who goes at the request of the Mexican branch of the association to aid in its program for 1000 members. The Club Culculco has both young men and young women members and financial aid is extended to young women students at the university, as well as giving them a social and recreation center.

British Anthem: Notwithstanding the fact that the United States has never officially adopted a national anthem, the familiar "God Save the King" of Great Britain has been in use for nearly two centuries.

CHEMICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE PLANNED
Initial Endowment Proposed of \$2,000,000
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Establishment of a national research institute for chemical education to keep chemistry teachers informed of the latest discoveries in their field and to enlarge its usefulness in industry, is planned by the senate of chemical education of the American Chemical Society. It has just been announced by Prof. Neil E. Gordon, of the University of Maryland, who is chairman of the senate.

It is recommended that the institute be located at some university which is doing work of a high order in both chemistry and education, and that it should be organized separately from either of these divisions. The institution will have an initial endowment of \$2,000,000, according to the proposed plan, and its charter will provide for a board of seven trustees, a board of seven advisors, a general director, associate directors to head the departments, and research assistants. It will include five departments, the graduate, undergraduate, industrial, high school and historical.

The tentative budget to be presented to the senate calls for employment of a general director and five departmental directors at salaries of \$10,000 each. Five fellowships of \$1000 each are proposed, and extra summer faculty lecturers will be engaged at an expenditure of \$5000. The estimated cost of the building to be occupied by the institute is \$500,000.

It is said that Señor Pani left Mexico apparently to assume the post of Mexican Minister to France, but that he intends to return here if private negotiations with the oil company officials are successful. In such case, it is believed here, he would resume the post of Secretary of the Treasury.

MEXICAN TREASURY HAS NEW SECRETARY
Luis Montes de Oca Succeeds Alberto J. Pani
MEXICO CITY, Feb. 12 (AP)—Luis Montes de Oca, General Comptroller of Mexico, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding Alberto J. Pani, who is believed to be in Los Angeles or San Francisco at present engaging in "unofficial discussions" with oil company executives.

Unofficial but usually well-informed sources, declare that the appointment of Señor Montes de Oca was an outcome of Señor Pani's failure to reach an agreement with the oil interests, so as to settle the present dispute.

It is said that Señor Pani left Mexico apparently to assume the post of Mexican Minister to France, but that he intends to return here if private negotiations with the oil company officials are successful. In such case, it is believed here, he would resume the post of Secretary of the Treasury.

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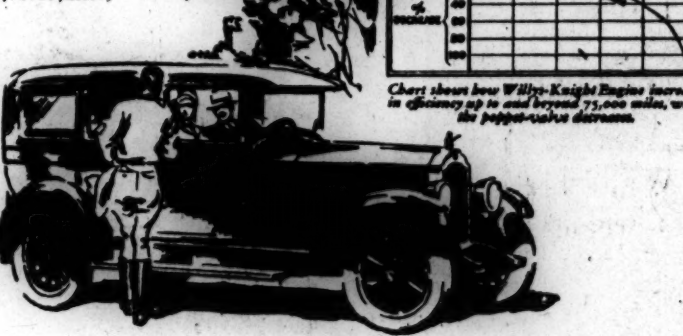
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Week of February 21-26
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One of thousands of enthusiastic owners writes: "My Willys-Knight has traveled over 42,000 miles without an engine adjustment. In fact, the original set of spark plugs is still in use."

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DIRECT PRIMARY PLAN DEFENDED

Gov. Brewster Addresses the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 12 (AP)—The direct primary, the most powerful weapon that has been discovered for the liberalizing of Government, Gov. Ralph O. Brewster said yesterday in an address on "Women and Government," at the mid-winter session of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs.

The very interests which have at times prostituted the primary use their success as an argument for its change," he said. "Under the American party system, the nominations constitute an iron door. The direct primary is the key with which women may exercise a choice.

"If we believe that the average citizen is intelligent enough to vote, we must believe he is intelligent enough to select his nominees. Even the caucus system in theory permits the voter to choose his nominee, but in practice it was demonstrated that the caucus was ideally adapted to discourage his participation.

"The critics deplore the lack of interest in the primary and in the same breath urge vehemently the return to a system that, according to all experience, would reduce the vote to 50 per cent.

"Women will be trying to wash dishes in a dark corner, if they attempt to purify politics by groping for expression through the medium of a caucus call. The primary says, 'Let there be light!'

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart of Kentucky, who is located at Washington in charge of the nation-wide illiteracy campaign, in an address said that there is now no State in the Union which is not doing something to remove illiteracy.

"In this movement," continued Mrs. Stewart, "women's clubs are taking a very active part. Several of the states have inaugurated campaigns and four of them are now engaged in a friendly race to be the first to be free from illiteracy. The movement, I believe, will soon become world-wide."

NEW HAVEN IS AFTER LEAD IN STANDING

The Boston Tigers face their severest test of the Canadian-American Hockey League season at the New Boston Arena tonight when they play the New Haven Eagles. The locals have been out of first place on only one occasion this season and, incidentally, it was the Eagles that were then on the top.

Tonight's problem for Coach Powers is to struggle through the contest with a weakened right wing, as Taylor, who met with a mishap in Springfield, is not fully recovered. Constant, bulky spare left wing and defenseman, is out of the game because of three majors.

However, a new right wing of repute is headed for Boston from the Ontario Hockey Association. Donald Bunn, and, as he is expected in town today, he will be inserted right into the lineup tonight. Reginald McMillan, new left wing, obtained from New Haven by purchase, will probably have ample chance to play tonight, with Connors.

New Haven has a greatly strengthened lineup with Hobart Kitchin, former Montreal Maroon, and Detroit Cougar of the National Hockey League, on the defense and Wallace Elmer, former Pacific Coast League players, alternating with Leland Harrington on left wing. Norman Shay, erstwhile defenseman, has moved up to center line, replacing Lloyd Andrews, and right wing is taken care of by Stanley Veno and Fred Lowrey.

Another feature of tonight's game will be the battle of goaltenders. Rheume has years of experience behind him and is the leading goalie of the league; Robert, New Haven goalie, is making quite a name around the circuit because of his stellar work.

ARMAMENTS PROBLEM PUT UP TO AMERICA

Until the United States makes some statement that it will not assert the right to trade with any country which starts a war in violation of a treaty binding it not to go to war until all methods of peaceful settlement are exhausted, America cannot expect any real movement toward reduction of armaments in Europe, declared Miss Sarah Wambaugh yesterday afternoon in an address at headquarters of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations' Non-Partisan Association, 40 Mount Vernon Street.

Miss Wambaugh, who was recently technical advisor to the Peruvian Government, plebiscitary delegation in the Tacna-Arica dispute, spoke under the auspices of the association's educational committee to a company of school superintendents, principals and teachers of history, civics and economics.

CITY CLUB LISTS CONTINUE TO GROW

The Boston City Club today entered on the third day of its 10-day drive for 1000 new members and 200 campaign workers were busy interviewing prospects for the good-fellowship building in Ashburton Place.

Since no prospect is to be solicited by mail or telephone, keener competition is displayed by those active in the drive. Horace S. Ford, general chairman of the 40 teams with eight division leaders, said in pointing out that "the club does not need any more members, but that it believes its extensive plant can serve more with no impairment of its present privileges."

BANKER AT CHAMBER
Melvin A. Traylor of Chicago, will address the Boston Chamber of Commerce next Wednesday, on "Some Underlying Factors of the Business Situation in 1927." Mr. Traylor advanced from cashier of a small bank in Malone, Tex., to the presidency of the First National Bank of Chicago and of the American Bankers Association.

Red Squirrel, Pheasant and Jay Vie to Possess Feeding Ground

Mr. Red Picks at Ring Neck's Legs and the Jay Lifts Him by His Furry Tail—Bald Eagles More Plentiful—Crackles, Robins Seen

Birds are admirable protectors of their own feeding and housing rights, according to Edward Howe Forbush, director of the division of ornithology for the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, who pointed out today to the record received of pheasants driving from the vicinity a red squirrel which had made known its resentment at their appearance on the feeding ground by pecking at their legs, and a blue jay which manifested its distaste for the same squirrel by following peaceable intimations that it should move along with seizing its tail and lifting it swiftly off its hind feet.

There have been plenty of instances, Mr. Forbush said, of blue jays attacking red squirrels, but none had ever before been heard of which took this means of disturbing the squirrel's equilibrium and subsequently disposing of its presence at the feeding ground.

Bald Eagles Plentiful
In reporting land birds seen in the New England area recently, Mr. Forbush said that red-tailed hawks were less rare this season than usual and that several sparrow hawks had been reported. More bald eagles have appeared this winter than formerly in New England. Kingfishers and flickers were present in unusual numbers along the southern coast where horned larks are also being seen on low lands near the coast. A few crackles have been reported, and a number of red-winged blackbirds, variously on Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. The largest number reported in one place was 18, sighted in southern Connecticut.

Two small flocks of evening grosbeaks are wintering in Massachusetts. Purple finches and goldfinches have increased in southern New England but crossbills are almost entirely absent.

Great northern shrikes are more common than for several seasons, and their presence has undoubtedly contributed to the conspicuous scarcity of small land birds. The number of mockingbirds wintering in New England is small. The only thrush noted at all generally during the month is the robin, though a few bluebirds remain in southern Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut whither they retire to bird houses in stormy weather, and at night.

Among the white-throated sparrows reported in southern New England is one wintering farther north than usual. This bird is in the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts, spending its time under a veranda in a yard where birds are fed. Several times it has emerged from its retreat to be fed but retired to its refuge immediately afterward.

An observer reports that one or more ruffed grouse spent the night

in a snow rut in pine woods. During a thaw, when apples on the trees had softened, ruffed grouse resorted to eating them, although they were leaving the seeds.

A red-breasted nuthatch was seen entering a wren house repeatedly with pieces of suet from a nearby feeding shelf. Apparently the bird was laying up a supply against possible winter shortages. A white-breasted nuthatch noticed this bird entering its front door and tried to go in after it, but the white-breast was too large to squeeze through the opening and after trying all four entrances without success, gave up.

Mrs. Henry Wilder of Westfield, Mass., reports having fed birds Japanese millet and that while native birds are fond of it English sparrows do not like it as they do chicken feed. Probably the first Dovekie or black guillemot banded by a member of the New England Bird Banding Association was taken at Scituate, Mass., by Dr. John B. May. After allowing itself to be filmed by a moving picture camera it was released.

BOY SCOUT ACTIVITIES PRAISED BY EDUCATOR

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12 (Special)—The Boy Scout organization is an important supplement to academic training in schools since it is admitted that the latter cannot impart to pupils intellectual honesty and initiative, said Dr. Charles A. Russell, dean of the Westfield Normal School and member of the executive committee of Westfield Boy Scouts, in an address before the Kiwanis Club.

Dr. Russell contrasted the old with the modern ideas of education. Formerly, he said, education meant the acquisition of knowledge. Today, he indicated, acquisition of knowledge is subordinate to building up the character of the pupils.

LAW TO PROHIBIT SALE OF HARD CIDER SOUGHT

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 12 (AP)—The sale of hard cider in Maine will become an offense as serious as the sale of alcohol if a bill, "fathered" by Sheriff King F. Graham and forwarded by him to Senator Raymond S. Oakes at Augusta, is enacted.

In a letter to Senator Oakes, he branded old cider "as the greatest curse of the rural communities." The new control does not content itself with the prohibition of the sale of hard cider but also seeks to place any appreciable change in the management of the light company and that the present officers will be continued.

HOTEL MEN PLAN EARLIER SHOW

Dates in April Chosen for Exposition and Record Entries Are Expected

The New England Hotel Men's Exposition will be held in Mechanics Building on April 25-30, almost a month earlier than last year. It has been announced. The advancing of these dates was made only after very careful consideration on the part of the executive committee, made up of members of the New England Hotel Association and the City of Boston Hotel Association, together with Chester I. Campbell, general manager of this and the two previous hotel expositions.

This change was made to comply with the rather strong sentiment in both buying and selling circles at last year's show that much more business could be transacted if the hotel show were held at an earlier date.

One of the things appreciated by the management of the exposition is the large list of firms, nationally known and local, that repeat their displays every year. Some of them retain their regular spaces, some change to other locations, but by far the largest number increase their square footage, so that each year a more imposing display is presented. Many of these firms contracted for their space before they left the 1926 show.

The 1927 edition of this popular hotel market will in every way outdo previous years. The fame of the show has spread until a record attendance from the hotel industry is predicted. The number of exhibitors is large and if applications for space continue to come in at the present rate, a waiting list will have to be established. If anyone desires detailed information about the show a letter to 328 Park Square Building will bring an immediate reply.

CAMBRIDGE LIGHT RATE FACES CUT—PLANT SOLD

A decrease in rates is to be considered by the directors of the Cambridge Electric Light Company next Wednesday night, William Minot, a director, declared last night after announcing that about 80 per cent of the stock of the light company, valued at about \$7,000,000, had been sold a few hours previously.

It is understood that Harris, Forbes & Co. are interested in the transfer, although the purchaser who thus secures a controlling interest in the company is not named. The actual sale was made by the Cambridge Electric Securities Company. Mr. Minot said that he understands that the new control does not content itself with the prohibition of the sale of hard cider but also seeks to place any appreciable change in the management of the light company and that the present officers will be continued.

BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT BY RADIO

Brahms Program Tonight on Stations WBZ and KDKA

Tonight's program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra is to be radio-cast by Stations WBZ and KDKA through the courtesy of W. S. Quincy of the W. S. Quincy Company of Boston, New York, and Chicago. The program is made up entirely of compositions of Johannes Brahms. Three of his works will be presented. The first is the "Tragic" Overture, Opus 81, and the second is the Concerto in B flat major for piano and orchestra, Opus 83. The concluding

A Bit of New England



Rafel's Chasm, Between Poppleton Beach Cove and Norman's Woe in the Rugged Magnolia Coast, Where Joseph P. Del Monte Will Construct a Spanish Garden and Casino.

composition is Brahms' Symphony No. 2 in D major, Opus 73. In the concerto for piano, the orchestra will be assisted by Moritz Rosenthal, pianist, who appears as guest soloist for the occasion.

Just before the opening of the concert, Prof. John Patten Marshall, head of the music departments of the Boston University and Holy Cross College, will give a talk on the compositions to be played. Professor Marshall will again be heard during the intermission assisted by Roland E. Partridge, who will sing two songs by Brahms, Miss Marjorie Post, violinist, and Miss Margaret Starr McLean, pianist.

POSTMASTERS NAMED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Postmasters nominated yesterday included: Attleboro, Mass., Joseph V. Curran; North Attleboro, Mass., Elizabeth A. Flint.

CLUBHOUSE AT OYSTER HARBORS WILL FOLLOW COLONIAL PATTERN

Quaint Paneling, Beamed Ceilings and Scenic Wall Paper Will Be Typical of Cape Cod—Structure Adjoining Golf Course Will Cost Nearly \$300,000

Plans for what will be one of the largest and most unusual golf clubhouses in New England have been announced by Forris W. Norris and his associates to be constructed at Oyster Harbors, Cape Cod. It will cost nearly \$300,000 and will be erected on a site adjoining the Oyster Harbors golf course, recently com-

pleted at a cost of \$250,000. Building will start within a few days.

The plans by Charles M. Baker, architect, call for a frame building 2 1/2 stories in height, covering approximately 12,000 square feet. It will have a frontage of 320 feet. The site overlooks Cutt Bay and nestles among the pines, cedars and oak trees. A veranda 90 feet long and a terrace extending a distance of 140 feet are two outstanding features to be provided.

Like New England Tavern
The clubhouse will embody both in architecture and furnishings much that is typical of Cape Cod. It will resemble an old New England tavern

yet with all the conveniences and comforts of a modern country club. Throughout the interior will be the atmosphere of the colonial days. The main floor will consist of a large lobby, in which will be the office, ladies' and gentlemen's rest and dressing rooms, coatroom, telephone accommodations and a shop designed to provide guests with sports equipment without leaving the club. The finish of the lobby will be done in natural cedar taken from the property when the golf course was under construction.

Old-Fashioned Fireplaces

To the south of this lobby will be the main lounge measuring 52x38 feet and to the north the main dining room with accommodations for 150. There will also be a smaller dining room. Fireplaces of old-fashioned construction will adorn the lounge and living room. The finish with its quaint paneling, beamed ceilings and scenic wall paper will be typically Cape Cod.

In the south wing of the main floor will be the lockers, showers and dressing rooms. The arrangement will be such that one may pass from the locker room directly to the shore and enjoy a salt water plunge after a round of golf.

The second and third floors will be devoted to guest rooms and servants' quarters. There will be 80 private rooms, some of which are arranged in two and three-room suites for family accommodations. Each room commands a view either of the ocean or the golf course. Members and

guests may remain overnight for a week, or for the season, which will extend from April 1 to Jan. 1.

Joseph P. Del Monte of the Buckminster Hotel in Boston has purchased 29 acres on Hesperus Avenue, Magnolia, known as Norman's Woe, where he will erect a casino to be completed this year. The land extends 1000 feet from the highway to the jagged cliffs, 60 feet above the sea, reaching along the shore for 1600 feet.

Harold Hill Blossom, landscape architect, who recently returned from Spain, will be commissioned to transform the tract into a Spanish garden. The building will be of Spanish architecture.

Looking seaward from the tract, to the southwest, is the curving, red-rocked shore line of Magnolia, along which border many beautiful estates. To the eastward is Gloucester Harbor and Eastern Point, marked by the ranglight on Dog Bar Breakwater.

The location is considered advantageous, since it lies almost directly off the state highway, with the new Magnolia golf course under construction on the opposite side of the road.

Construction contracts awarded in New England during the week ended Feb. 8, 1927, amounted to \$3,576,500, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York, an increase of \$3200 over the corresponding week in 1926. This week's figures are nearly \$2,000,000 below that of 1925 when the week ended Feb. 8 showed expenditures of \$6,297,400, the highest mark for any corresponding period during the last 25 years as the following figures show:

1927	\$3,576,500	1913	\$1,515,000
1926	3,256,500	1912	2,350,000
1925	6,297,400	1911	2,320,000
1924	4,178,100	1910	2,284,000
1923	3,576,500	1909	1,215,000
1922	1,882,100	1908	605,000
1921	1,287,500	1907	1,221,000
1920	2,060,000	1906	1,522,000
1919	1,060,000	1905	1,516,000
1918	1,201,000	1904	685,000
1917	2,248,000	1903	295,000
1916	3,454,000	1902	218,000
1915	2,074,000	1901	1,764,000
1914	2,427,000		

John T. Burns & Sons report the following sales: T. Angus Terry has sold his estate at 195 Mills Street, corner of Whitney Road, Newport, consisting of an eight-room single house with two baths, a two-car garage, and a corner lot of 9000 square feet, all valued at \$26,000. H. W. Wanser purchases for occupancy.

Maybelle G. Rogers has conveyed to Frank Elkins the single frame house, garage and about 3000 square feet of land at 24 Haseltown Road, Newton Center. The property, which is valued at \$15,500, is purchased for a home.

Papers have passed in the sale of the residence property at 44 Avon Hill Street, Cambridge, for many years the home of Prof. Jay B. Woodworth of Harvard University, to John B. Holt of Wayland, who will remodel. This parcel consists of an 11-room frame single dwelling house and 5000 square feet of land, assessed on \$8600. This sale was negotiated through Rodney W. Long and Arthur R. Henderson & Co.

Remodeling of two large freight houses in the Fargo Street yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad into a wholesale market terminal will be completed within a few months, officials of the Boston Market Terminal Company have announced. The terminal will centralize the receiving and distribution of thousands of carloads of fruit and other produce by members of the terminal company whose facilities are now scattered throughout the business district of the city.

BOSTON STAGE CLUB FOR WOMEN ASSURED

Charlotte Cushman Club Takes Definite Form

With the establishment of a Charlotte Cushman Foundation and the appointment of an organization committee at a meeting held at the Copley Theater at noon yesterday, assurance was given that a Charlotte Cushman Club for stage women on tour would be opened in Boston, probably at the beginning of the theatrical season next fall.

Mrs. Mailem E. Nichols, wife of Mayor Nichols, Mrs. Charles H. Innes, and E. E. Clive, director of the Copley Theater, were appointed a committee to effect a permanent organization. Permanent, honorary and associate memberships in the club amounting to about \$2000 were subscribed by actors and actresses present and friends of the theater. It was decided further, that companies in town would give a benefit performance for the club as soon as suitable arrangements can be made.

Newton M. Potts, director of the original Charlotte Cushman Club in Philadelphia, told how the idea started 20 years ago with Mrs. George Spencer Morris who determined that the city owed to the talented women who contributed to its culture and pleasure, suitable conditions under which they might live while in the city. With the co-operation of the Actors' Church Alliance, of which Mr. Potts was then secretary, the club was started. Letters of co-operation and support were read from Mrs. Olie Skinner, who had expected to come on to attend the meeting, Miss Helen Hayes, and others. Headquarters have been established for the present at the Copley Theater.

HIGHWAY DETOURS COST STATE \$125,538

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12 (Special)—Detours in Connecticut cost the State Highway Department \$125,538 to prepare and maintain during the construction season of 1926.

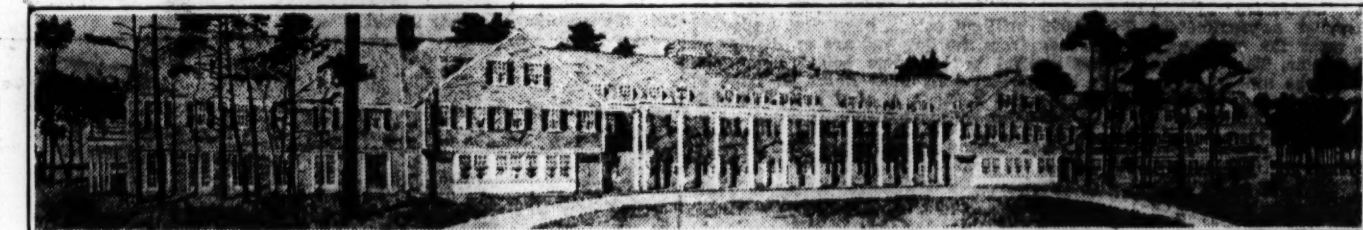
"Preparing a detour," the department says, "is not the simple task that it may seem to the motorist. In most cases it is necessary for the highway department to undertake considerable repair work on detour roads before they can be opened to the increased amount of traffic. The best roads available are selected for the detours, but even these generally require preliminary repair work, oiling and lighting in order to make them safe for the traffic which is to go over them."

During 1926 it was necessary for the department to lay out 164 miles of detour road. In order to mark plainly the routes which were to be followed by motor traffic it was necessary to construct, paint and place 1760 direction and warning signs. Detour roads required 62,453 gallons of oil.

MARKET TERMINAL PLANNED

Remodeling of two large freight houses in the Fargo Street yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad into a wholesale market terminal will be completed within a few months, officials of the Boston Market Terminal Company have announced. The terminal will centralize the receiving and distribution of thousands of carloads of fruit and other produce by members of the terminal company whose facilities are now scattered throughout the business district of the city.

Its Architecture Is Typical of the Taverns of Early New England



Golf Clubhouse to Be Constructed for Oyster Harbors, Inc., at Oysterville, Mass., Will Have Many Unusual Features.

Charles M. Baker, Architect

"COOLIDGE RANGE" MEASURE ADVANCED

Vermont Senate Passes Bill for Honoring President

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 12 (AP)—The Vermont Senate yesterday sent to a third reading a bill which provides for the naming of a certain portion of the Green Mountain chain after President Coolidge.

If the measure is passed the three peaks now known as Killington, Pico and Shrewsbury, near Rutland, will be christened the Coolidge Range. The House of Representatives this week defeated a bill which proposed that the name of Bald Mountain, between Waitsfield and Northfield, be changed to Coolidge Mountain.

MR. FAY HEADS ENGINEERS

Frederic H. Fay, former president of the Alumni Association of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a member of the corporation from 1914 to 1919, has been elected president of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers. Mr. Fay was graduated in the class of 1893, and is a member of the firm of Fay, Spofford and Thorndike, Boston, in which Prof. Charles M. Spofford, head of the department of civil engineering, is also a partner.

MISS NICOLAY TALKS ON LINCOLN AT SMITH

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 12 (Special)—Lincoln's birthday was marked this year at Smith College with a lecture by Miss Helen Nicolay of Washington, D. C. Miss Nicolay is the daughter of John George Nicolay, who was a devoted follower of Lincoln, and finally became his private secretary. Mr. Nicolay collaborated with John Hay, who was then Assistant Secretary of State, in writing "Abraham Lincoln, a History" from plans which Lincoln himself approved.

Miss Nicolay has collected all forms of Lincoln portraits and combined the slides of these with her deeply sympathetic knowledge of the great American leader into a lecture. Her subject was "Popular Conceptions of Abraham Lincoln."

HIGHWAY OFFICIAL NAMED

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 12 (AP)—Gov. John E. Weeks today appointed Arthur Simpson of the Vermont State Senate as a member of the State Highway Board to succeed Charles W. Gates whose term has expired. He is in harmony with the Governor's road program for 40 miles of hard surfaced road this year.

SCOUT COUNCIL TELLS WHAT MOVEMENT MEANS

Something of what the Boy Scouts mean to Massachusetts was outlined at a dinner given by Old Colony Boy Scout Council at the Boston Chamber of Commerce last evening. Harold W. Child, president of the council, presided, and Philip R. Allen of Walpole, vice-chairman of the campaign committee, was toastmaster.

The dinner marked the formal opening of a week's campaign to raise \$50,000 to complete the payment for Camp Child, at Plymouth, conducted for the benefit of scouts in 22 towns, and for the maintenance fund. Speakers pointed out that the Boy Scouts are fostering and developing the boyhood of America into the finest type of manhood and that money invested in the organization yields immediate and permanent dividends.

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SPRINGFIELD TO CELEBRATE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 12 (Special)—Mayor Fordis C. Parker has appointed a committee of 30, including five members of the City Council, to arrange for the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of Springfield as a city, May 25 next. The make-up of this group attests a purpose to make the observances strong in musical, educational and historical interest.

The dinner marked the formal opening of a week's campaign to raise \$50,000 to complete the payment for Camp Child, at Plymouth, conducted for the benefit of scouts in 22 towns, and for the maintenance fund. Speakers pointed out that the Boy Scouts are fostering and developing the boyhood of America into the finest type of manhood and that money invested in the organization yields immediate and permanent dividends.

Office Space

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Metropolitan Building
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LEVIATHAN HERE WITH OFFICIALS

Boston Plans Entertainment for Shipping Board Men—Big Ship to Drydock

Against the largest steamship under the American flag and one of the largest in the world—the United States Lines steamship Leviathan—is in Boston. The vessel arrived at anchor off Graves Light early today and came up the harbor to take advantage of flood tide. By 8 o'clock it was resting on the blocks in the naval drydock, South Boston, preparatory to its periodic overhauling.

Aboard the Leviathan was a large delegation of United States Shipping Board officials, many accompanied by their wives. The party included the following commissioners:

Thomas V. O'Connor, chairman; Roland K. Smith, William S. Hill, Philip S. Teller and Jefferson Meyers, also J. Harry Philbin, vice-president; James A. Wilson, director of operations, United States Shipping Board, and David A. Burke, manager of the United States Lines.

While in Boston, the visitors will be the guests of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. An elaborate program has been arranged for their entertainment.

Frank S. Davis, manager of the association, and Brig.-Gen. Albert C. Dalton, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, met the steamer at the South Boston Drydock and accompanied the visitors to their hotel.

They will be entertained during their stay by a special committee of the Maritime Association, consisting of Charles E. Spencer Jr., chairman; Gerrit Fort, George L. Graham, William R. Hedge, H. Ainsley Highman, P. W. Hunt, Claude H. Kechem, William P. Libby, Harris Livermore, Charles H. Maynard and Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell.

Tonight the visitors will make up a theater party on Sunday they will be taken on an automobile trip about Greater Boston and lunch at one of the country clubs. On Monday the visiting officials with their ladies will be the guests of honor at a luncheon at the Copley Plaza tendered by the Maritime Association and attended by more than 600 prominent shipping and business men.

Charles F. Weed, president of the First National Bank, will preside, and among the notables will be Gen. Alvan T. Fuller, Malcolm E. Nichols, Andrew J. Peters, Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, W. W. Lufkin, Collector of the Port; George Mannauer, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Capt. Hubert Hartley, commander of the Leviathan; George Johnson, city collector; Howard M. Blisco, vice-president, Boston & Albany Railroad; A. P. Russell, vice-president New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Capt. Thomas A. Miller, district director of the United States Shipping Board.

The 13th Infantry Band from Fort Andrews will furnish music and professional artists have volunteered their services for the occasion. Details of United States Marines and Bluejackets will also participate.

MUSIC

"Judith" Given With "Gianni Schicchi"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company last night presented at the Boston Opera House Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi" and Honegger's "Judith," the latter for the first time in Boston. The cast:

"GIANNI SCHICCHI"—Giacomo Rimini Laurota,.....Eide, Norena La Verchla,.....Charles Hackett,.....Lodovico Oliviero,.....Nella,.....Lodovico Oliviero,.....Betto,.....Antonio Nicolai,.....Simone,.....Virgilio Lazari,.....Marco,.....Alice d'Hernandez,.....La Ciesca,.....Alice d'Hernandez,.....Ser Amantio di Nicolai,.....Giovanni Polse Pinellino,.....Gildo Morelato,.....Guccio,.....Max Toft,.....Conductor, Roberto Moranzoni.

"JUDITH"—Mary Garden La Servante,.....Clara Shear La Pleureuse,.....Louise Loring Holonherne,.....Eduard Cottrell Bagas,.....José Mojica,.....In Soliani,.....Theodore Ritz,.....Une Sentinelle,.....Theodore Ritz,.....Voix dans la Couleuse,.....José Mojica,.....Conductor, Glorin Polanco.

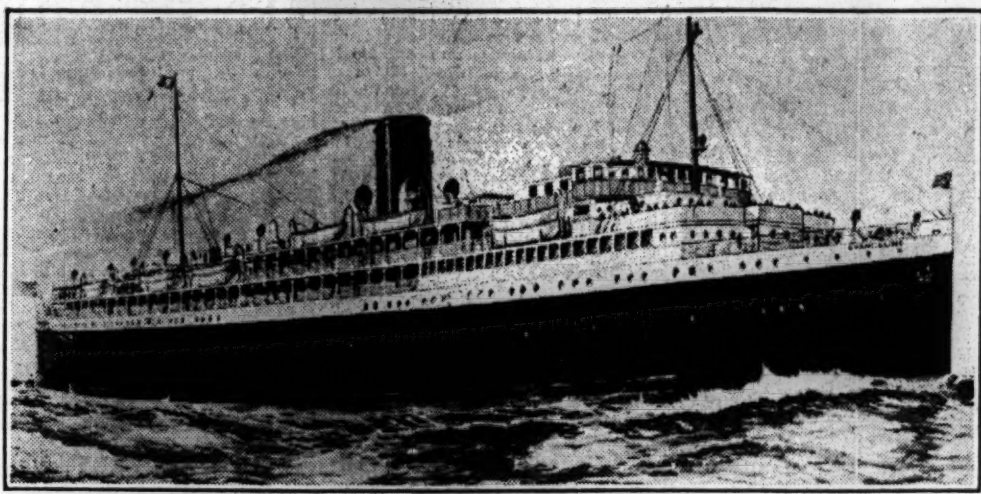
This was the third performance of "Judith" in the United States. The present company gave the two previous ones in Chicago the week before coming to Boston. The opera was produced in Monte Carlo last year, but the score was originally conceived as incidental music to Morax's play, and so performed in Switzerland in 1925. It is possible that this history accounts for the surprising restraint of the music. If it had been first composed as an opera, would it have sounded more like "Horace Victorieux"? If so, both composer and public should be grateful that it was not. For without any reflection on the suitability of the music of "Judith" as a subject, the music of "Judith" is probably more effective as it stands than it would have been if treated in the manner of the earlier score. But no doubt the composer should be judged by the result, and given credit without regard to purely speculative possibilities.

There may be some who will say that the music of "Judith" is rather impoverished than restrained. But to the present commentator it seemed last night for the most part to have achieved its purpose with admirable economy of means, and this surely is more to a composer's glory than the facile piling up of orchestral furies. The prelude is impressive in its simplicity. The complex writing of the early chorus of women, in which modernist resources intensify the ancient Hebrew tinge, is completely effective. The opening lament of Judith, culminating in her determination to visit the camp of the besieger, is a fine piece of sustained declamation.

Barbaric strains, without recourse to overemphasis, accompany the scene in Holoferne's tent, with melancholy contrasting musical speech for the Israelite woman. The instrumental commentary on the tragedy and the flight is stripped to barest outlines.

Only in the final scene of rejoicing over deliverance does Honegger cut

An Ocean Ship for a Coastwise Trip



EVANGELINE WILL SAIL TO LAND FOR WHICH SHE IS NAMED
Companion Ship to the Yarmouth, Leaves Ways at Philadelphia to Run Out of New York for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The Vessel, Which Was Christened by Miss Betty Dumaine, Daughter of F. C. Dumaine, Has All the Attributes and Appointments of a Transatlantic Liner.

NEW COASTWISE SHIP LAUNCHED

Evangeline of Eastern Steamship Line for Nova Scotia Ports

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 12.—The steamship Evangeline of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., was launched today before a large gathering at Cramp's yards here. Miss Betty Dumaine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Dumaine of Nine-Acre Farm, Concord, Mass., named the Evangeline.

The vessel upon completion will inaugurate a new passenger steamship line out of New York to Yarmouth, N. S. The establishment of this service, extending beyond the coastal limits of the United States, will mark a further development in the activities of American-owned shipping interests operating for passenger traffic and freight trade along the Atlantic coast.

The Evangeline will operate on a schedule of regular semi-weekly sailings from New York to Yarmouth, offering a fast passenger and freight service. She is a companion ship of the Yarmouth, launched last November, which will be employed in the Boston-Yarmouth service.

The two vessels, representing the last word in ship design and construction, will give liner service on the Yarmouth run, carrying out the company's policy of providing "an ocean ship for a coastwise trip."

Both will connect at Yarmouth with special trains for Halifax. The Evangeline establishing a 23-hour schedule for the trip between New York and Halifax, a great reduction from the present average time. The Evangeline, like the Yarmouth, is of 5850 tons displacement, is twin-screw, with oil-fired turbines. Its length is 378 feet; breadth 55 feet and depth 20 feet. The boat, when completed, will have five decks, the upper three devoted to passenger accommodations. A special freight deck is provided for motorcars.

Public rooms include two social halls, a library, writing room, lounge, music room, saloon, gentlemen's social room, veranda and glassed-in promenade deck. Accommodations are provided for 750 first-class passengers and 70 staterooms will have cots in addition to the regular lower and upper berths, so that three persons may be accommodated in the stateroom, if desired. Other staterooms have three-quarter width lower berths and a single upper berth. Also there are 10 special suites, paneled in mahogany and having private bath and twin beds.

Establishment of New York-Yarmouth passenger service is said to be based on the attraction of Nova Scotia and the Maritime Provinces to vacationists. Including the two new vessels, the Eastern Steamship Lines operate 35 passenger and freight ships giving employment to 5000 persons. Passenger lines are established between New York and Boston and Portland; Boston and Bangor; Boston and Yarmouth; the Bar Harbor line, between Rockland and Bar Harbor, and the Blue Hill line between Rockland and Blue Hill; Boston and St. John, besides several freight lines on routes extending as far south as Norfolk.

Among those at the launching were: Calvin Austin, president of the Eastern Steamship Lines; Robert G. Stone, a director; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Dumaine, their daughters, the Misses Harriet, Betty and Cordelia, and their two sons, Pierre and Christopher; Joseph W. Hayden, a vice-president; J. A. Downs, also a director and vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Downs, sister of Mr. Downs; A. B. Sides, director and vice-president; and Mrs. Sides; A. M. Austin, treasurer of the company, and Mrs. Austin, and Grant Hall and W. R. MacInnes, vice-presidents of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

At noon the inter-fraternity sking party was held under almost ideal weather conditions, the 600 girls guests and their escorts enjoying themselves thoroughly among the snow clad hills and in the invigorating atmosphere of this bit of New England.

Yesterday's events in the carnival program were held under almost ideal weather conditions, the 600 girls guests and their escorts enjoying themselves thoroughly among the snow clad hills and in the invigorating atmosphere of this bit of New England.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE WINS SKI RACE

Dartmouth Is Overtaken and Passed in Annual Carnival Events

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 12 (Special).—The third and last day of Dartmouth's seventeenth annual winter carnival was marked this morning by a seven-mile cross-country ski race in which New Hampshire overtook the lead that the Dartmouth team had previously held in the carnival winter sports meet.

The score at the end of this morning's race was: New Hampshire 23, Dartmouth 19½, McGill 12, St. Bonaventure 8, Amherst 2½, Williams 1. The seven-mile track was laid over a route of hills and hollows, sharp turns and natural obstacles. The first four men home accounted for themselves well with these performances.

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was a defeat to Yale by the score of 70 to 2. The score came at the end of an exciting sporting event as Hanover has seen for some time. Yale had the advantage, but it was a slight advantage that was evident only at the call of time.

LINCOLN BUTTON NOW MEMENTO

(Continued from Page 1)

pils was graduated. Governor Fuller cited the absence of many school advantages from the boyhood life of Lincoln but held out Lincoln's career, as it had been held out to him when he was a boy, as an example to all youth of the chances for youth as it applies itself, against the relative handicaps of the present day, to the problems of life.

"There is," said Governor Fuller in part, "probably no member of this school brought up in the humble circumstances of Abraham Lincoln. He entered the State of Illinois at 21, unknown. Thirty years later he was to leave it the most distinguished citizen of the United States because he had known how to make the most in service of little in material endowment."

Exercises at Lincoln Cabin
The annual special exercises this afternoon at the Lincoln cabin belonging to Miss Mary B. Forbes in Milton were attended by a considerable throng which included veterans of the Civil and World wars.

Miss Forbes was aided by Wilfred A. Wetherbee, assistant adjutant of the Grand Army, and members of the Huntington A. Walcott Post of Milton. A band played music current in the stirring days of the Civil War.

Several new additions to the Lincoln collection housed in the cabin were shown and Martin Stackpole, chaplain of the 102nd Field Artillery, 26th Division, A. E. F., delivered the oration, after which Lincoln's unforgettable Gettysburg address was repeated.

Nor does the tribute to Lincoln cease throughout the city with the passing of the day. Tomorrow evening "Lincoln Night Service" will be observed at St. Paul's Church on Tremont Street when the Rev. Philemon Sturges, dean of the cathedral will conduct a meeting in which the sermon, preached by the Rev. Edward T. Sullivan, of Trinity Church, Newton Center, will be on "The Magnanimity of Lincoln."

Last evening, the carnival ball was held in the Alumni Gymnasium, where 600 or more couples, in costumes of all nations and all times, danced until well into this morning. Earlier in the evening the Dartmouth players presented "The Chocolate Soldier."

Modeling Contest
One of the interesting events of the day was the judging of the inter-collegiate snow and ice modeling competition. Each of the 26 fraternities that circle the Dartmouth campus had designed an elaborate ice model that gave its own interpretation of the carnival. Sigma Nu was declared the winner by an committee composed of Prof. Adelbert Ames, chairman; J. E. Larson, architect for the college; and Prof. F. F. Parker of the architectural drawing department.

The winning piece of statuary was a girl on a pedestal, with one arm raised above her head. It was six feet in height with three feet for the base and three feet for the girl herself. The front of the fraternity house was adorned with snow work. Towers of snow and a battlement of ice added to the effect.

A big event of the afternoon was the swimming meet with Yale in which the natators from New Haven triumphed over the local boys, 42 to 20. The meet marked the entrance of Dartmouth into the eastern intercollegiate swimming league. The score indicates Yale's supremacy, but the Green swimmers put up a plucky fight and made a worthy showing. Dartmouth's first water polo game

College Faculty 'Subs' for Students

Maine University Weekly Got Out by Instructors During Press of Examinations

ORONO, Me., Feb. 12 (AP).—Members of the faculty of the University of Maine, in tackling the job of getting out this week's six-page issue of the Maine Campus, the student weekly, made no attempt at "fine writing." They had agreed to do the work because the student editors and reporters were busy with their mid-year examinations.

The deans, professors, college officials and coaches, headed by Edward H. Kelley, controller of the university, and for many years managing editor of the Bangor Daily Commercial, wrote their "stories" in the ordinary newspaper style, covering their field from the faculty and business officers' viewpoint. The news was handled in the ordinary run that naturally came up during the week.

One of the first page features was an interview by Editor Kelley with Senator Ralph L. Perkins of Orono on the "Optimistic Outlook" for passage of the resolve, which went into the Legislature this week appropriating \$1,200,000 for the university's needs, with a summary of what is being asked for maintenance and proposed building construction.

Another feature of the first page was an article by Prof. Luther J. Pollard, director of the university extension on the development of that division, which conducts correspondence and class instruction in various parts of the State and has available a community service bureau. The extension division, it was explained, is a comparatively new development of university work, which in other states has been made available to thousands of people.

Among others who contributed news articles were J. S. Stevens, dean; Prof. H. M. Ellis and Pearl Greene; Fred Brice, Frank Kanaly and William Kenyon, coaches; James A. Gannett, registrar; Raymond Walker, librarian; Charles Crossland, executive secretary; B. C. Kent, faculty manager; Stanley Wallace, physical director; and Miss Helen Lengyle, women's physical director.

TRANSCONTINENTAL OIL CO.
The Transcontinental Oil Company has authorized expenditure of more than \$100,000 for additions and improvements to its refineries in Baytown and Bristow, Tex., and extension of pipe-line operations.

NEW STATE COURSES
Courses in direct mail advertising, refrigeration and cost accounting feature the program of new classes offered by state university extension, to begin during the week of Feb. 14.

GRANGE STARTS EDUCATION FUND

New Hampshire Organization to Assist Youth in Attending University

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 12 (Special).—In order to encourage young men and women to take up the study of agriculture and home economics at New Hampshire University, and to make it possible for even the poorest to secure funds, the New Hampshire Grange has established a fund available to the children of Grangers who need it.

The New Hampshire Grange Educational Loan Fund was started in December at the annual meeting in Dover when \$600 was raised among the delegates, the state body contributing \$1000. Since then several hundred dollars have been collected from individual granges, and from individuals and friends interested in the education of young farmers.

This is to be a revolving fund, always to be added to, and never to be used except for the one purpose of helping needy college youths in continuing their studies at the state university. A modest sum at present, great hopes are entertained for the fund by such men as Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, and James Farmer, Master of the State Grange.

Grangers all over New Hampshire are enthusiastic over the plan. Money is being raised everywhere through the State, in sums of various sizes, through suppers, entertainments, and other means to promote it. In the opinion of the state master, who was largely responsible for the undertaking, this fund will grow rapidly until it is sufficient to meet the needs in every case at the university, where a shortage of funds might otherwise force a boy or girl to give up his college course.

The fund will be used to loan in small amounts with interest at 2 per cent. To get assistance, the students must be in good standing in the university and the grange, and have the endorsement of the master and secretary of his grange and of one responsible citizen in his town.

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An Exclusive Shop for Misses and Women

COATS AUTHENTIC SPRING FASHION

YOU DEDUCT 20% FROM THE MARKED PRICE

for GIRLS-MISSES-WOMEN-AND LARGER WOMEN

Charge purchases payable in April-

THE word "coat" is defined by Webster and others as an external garment with sleeves. That is not our definition. If you are not one of the many who have learned the difference, we would suggest that you visit our Coat Department at this time.

Twice a year, February and August, naturally dull months, we offer to our customers at a substantial saving garments made of the finest materials such as no other shop offers, and in many instances styles of our own. Too, our definition carries with it an exclusiveness and a difference that you should know about. You will not be obligated by seeing what we have to offer, and if we convince you there is a difference, we will be glad to have you express your decision.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

Patent Leather—Tan Calf

Cowboy Fashions will be smart this Spring

BURT'S

17 West St. Boston

Second Floor

SMITH TO HEAR MISS GORIN

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 12 (Special).—For the first time in its history, Smith College will have the opportunity to welcome back as a pianist on a concert program, one of its alumnae, Miss Katharine Douglas Gorin. Miss Gorin will play on Sunday evening at Sage Hall. Miss Gorin, who graduated from Smith College in 1915, was awarded the Master School Scholarship in 1923 at the American Conservatory in Chicago. While an undergraduate at Smith she was president of the Clee Club and composed a great deal of music for college dramatics.

On the same afternoon, Feb. 12, in St. John's Hall, a piano recital by Evelyn Howard Jones.

On the same afternoon, Feb. 12, in St. John's Hall, a concert of miscellaneous choral pieces by the Handel and Haydn Society, assisted by Sophie Braslin, contralto.

On the same afternoon, in Jordan Hall, the twelfth concert of the season by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Stuart Mason, conductor.

Monday evening, Feb. 21, in Symphony Hall, the fourth concert of the Monday series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Georgina Shaylor, contralto.

On the same evening, in St. John's Hall, a concert by Artus de Volt and Kathryn Perkins, harpists, and Charlotte de Volt, violinist.

Thursday evening, Feb. 24, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Lillian Hunsicker, soprano.

On the same evening, in St. John's Hall, a concert by Felix Fox and Harrison Potter, pianists; Jessie Hatch, Symonds, violinist, and Henri Marcoux, baritone.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 25, in Symphony Hall, the seventeenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday morning, Feb. 26, in Jordan Hall, the last of Mr. Schelling's orchestral concerts for children.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 26, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Muriel Haas Carpenter, dramatic soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 27, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Maria Jeriza.

On the same afternoon, in Jordan Hall, the thirteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Stuart Mason, conductor.

Monday evening, Feb. 28, in Symphony Hall, a first Boston recital by Alfredo de San Malo.

Lincoln's Sound Culture Evident in Early Unpublished Letter

Contrary to General Belief, Young Postmaster of New Salem Had Already Mastered Effective Expression

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11.—Staff Correspondence. EVEN in his early "prairie years," when Abraham Lincoln carried the mail of New Salem in his hat, to deal it out as postmaster of that little Illinois town, his sound culture was already evident, an unpublished letter here made public for the first time indicates.

Written when Lincoln was a young man of 25, it stands as evidence to refute statements made by many that the Great Emancipator was at that time a rough, uncouth country boy. Whatever his outward manner, his power of expression, even in his prairie years, was clear, direct, and convincing.

The manuscript, one of the earliest of Lincoln's letters that has been preserved, is in the collection of Oliver R. Barrett of Chicago, who has brought together one of the finest collections of Lincoln material in existence.

The text of the letter shows the dignity, brevity, and directness which later came to be recognized as characteristic of this master of English. The whole communication is expressed in a single sentence:

Understanding that Mr. Levi Davis of Vandalia is an applicant for the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, I take the liberty to say to you that his appointment to that office would be entirely satisfactory to me, and, I doubt not, to most others who are the friends of qualification and merit.

Your Obd. Servant
A. Lincoln.

This letter is addressed to the Governor of Illinois. As Lincoln was at that time serving his first term as Representative to the State Legislature, then meeting at Vandalia, the envelope was franked.

Maturity and Poise
Another important deduction is made from this letter. The date shows it was written soon after his sweetest, Ann Rutledge, had passed on. Biographers have declared that Lincoln was distracted to the point of losing his mental balance. Yet the letter shows a calmness and poise which deny these statements, thus tending to confirm the views of more recent writers who have declared that the importance of the Ann Rutledge episode had been overemphasized by a sentimental public.

Lincoln's maturity of thought, evident in this letter, is reflected in the well-formed handwriting which was to remain practically unchanged through the years. Most great men, and for that matter, most obscure men as well, change their style of handwriting as they go through life. Washington had four or five styles of handwriting. Napoleon's signature varied with each change in his fortunes. Lincoln was a great exception. The expert who has made a study of Lincoln's handwriting can detect slight differences

due to such causes as a strenuous day of handshaking, but nothing more. From first to last his was a strong, legible hand.

Other Lincoln letters, more or less familiar to the world, show a lighter side of the American statesman which has been overlooked, perhaps, in admiration for his incomparable qualities of compassion and patriotism as expressed in such documents as the Gettysburg address and the Bixby letter. Business and responsibility never weighed so heavily on Lincoln that he could not afford a touch of humor to his correspondence.

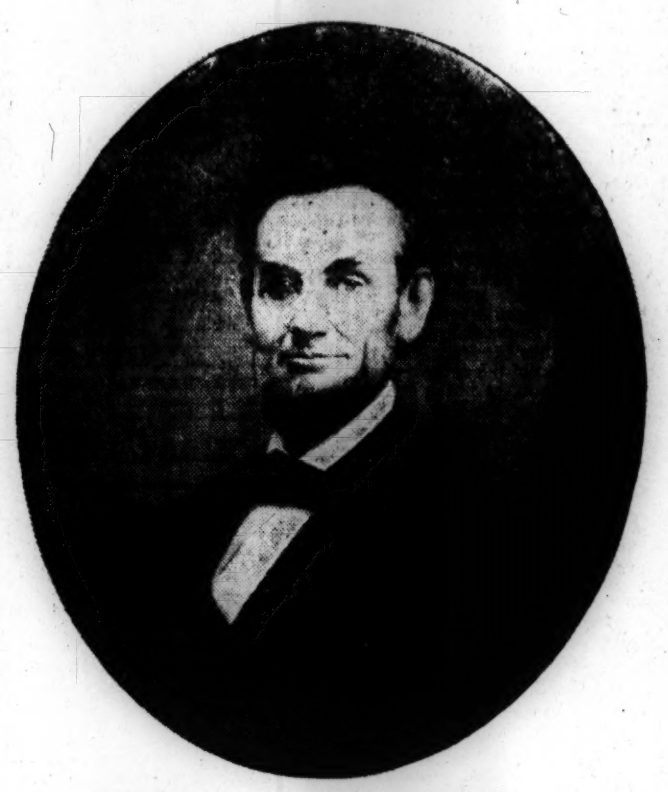
A letter which seems never to have found its way into the biographies shows that Lincoln kept the light touch even in the darkest days of the war. In October, 1861, when criticism was striking him from within and without, the President wrote to Major Ramsay as follows:

My dear Sir:
The lady, bearer of this, says she has two sons who want to work. Set them at it if possible. Wanting to work is so rare a want it should be encouraged.

Yours truly,
A. Lincoln.

A touching bit of humor shines

In Later Years



Matthew Wilson's Painting of Lincoln, the Last the Great Emancipator Actually Sat For.

ROUND-TABLE TALKS ON DRAMA ARE HELD BY YALE CONFEREES

(Continued from Page 1)

the enterprises. I do not maintain that a student who shows exceptional interest in, and talent for, acting, producing or playwrighting as an undergraduate should not go on the stage professionally. I merely say that the large majority of undergraduates, producers and playwrights are, in addition to getting a great deal of fun out of their work, preparing themselves to be intelligent and discriminating spectators. I think that no one with any experience of the theater will maintain that there is any greater need in the American theater today.

Courageous Policy

"The Yale Dramatic Association was conceived in this spirit 27 years ago. Departing from the frivolous tradition of presenting meaningless musical travesties, the founders of this association adopted a courageous policy of producing plays of literary merit and curiosity, which were rarely seen on the professional stage, and plays written or adapted by students of the university. In the intervening years the association has mainly lived up to this ideal. It has had to brave the displeasure of a numerous section of graduates, who have thoughtlessly preferred to be entertained at the expense of the educational reputation and value of their university's dramatic representatives. But it has managed to pull through, and to establish itself as among the foremost student organizations of the country. During these 27 years no less than 40 full-length plays and 29 one-act plays have been produced by it. These plays have ranged in type all the way from such profound tragedies as the Orestes of Aeschylus, or the "Lear" of Shakespeare, to the latest experiments in light comedy written by such students as Philip Barry, Stephen Benet, John Farrar and William Kip."

Professor Falk spoke on "The Dramatic Art Department, the College and the Community," saying in part: "What I have to say refers specifically to the small liberal arts college, located in a small college town—in a town isolated in so far as the spoken drama is concerned. I make no direct reference to graduate schools or large specialized schools in universities or large colleges. I should, however, like to generalize on occasion so that these remarks may refer to all college drama and the problems that confront it at the present time. These problems arise, of necessity, from the purpose that the college drama has in mind in pursuing its work and activities. This purpose is the raising of the standard of what (for want of a better term) we may refer to as the 'audience-mind'—the raising of the standard of the 'audience-mind' to a higher level and, secondly, the development of artists of the theater capable of administering to this new 'audience-mind,' whether as professional or amateur artists. The ways and means we have at our

disposal for the achievement of this two-fold purpose are three; by means of the classroom, by means of the stage, and by means of what we may call 'communal contact.'

"It seems entirely feasible to make the resources of the College Theater, such as they are, available to the community artists of the theater. It seems further advisable for the department to offer to present under its supervision a production for and by the community, exclusive of the college students; yet at the same time as one of the numbers of the college schedule, giving the play further civic significance through the sponsorship of the Chamber of Commerce was obtained."

Professor Marks, who has written "The Yale Chaser," "Through Welsh Doorways," "The English Pastoral Drama," "The Merry Merry Drama," and other plays, asserted that college plays are social tools, using "idea and experience and symbol to interpret the nature of life."

Civic and Little Theaters

Thomas Wood Stevens, director, Goodman Memorial Theater, Chicago, Ill., spoke at conference on "Civic and Little Theaters." Others heard on this subject were Alexander Dean, director, North Shore Theater Guild, Chicago, and Oliver Hinsdell of Dallas, Tex.

Speaking on "Making the Play the Issue," Mr. Stevens said: "The time has come for the community theaters to begin putting a 'soft' pedal on their opportunities while they consider their responsibilities. Everyone knows that the old 'road' no longer exists, and we are quite aware that in most of the smaller cities and all the college towns the community theaters are the sole exemplars of the speaking stage. The formula for the admission of guilt in the case of the 'road' assassination has been repeated many times. The high railway fares, the exactions of the unions, the sins of the management in substituting casts of popularity of the movie—all these are well known accessories.

"The combination has opened the door of the community theater and has delivered into its hands whatever public there may still be for plays. The stronger community theaters have been quick to seize their advantages. They have passed rapidly through the stage where bills of one-act plays with arbitrary settings and not very much light would be marketed. Many of them have passed the stage of makeshift direction and have established themselves in comfortable quarters. A few have progressed to buildings of their own.

"In my opinion, the shrewd, practical thing to do is to share the emphasis from the stage of production and inexperience acting, however civic in its intention, to the real business of every theater—the play. The community theater cannot hope for the gloss of professional acting. It cannot hope, with the limitations which are usually placed upon its

Relations Issue

B. Iden Payne, director of the department of drama, Carnegie Institute of Technology, spoke at conference on "Relations Between the Professional and the Non-Professional Theater," at which Brock Pemberton of New York presided. Representatives of managers, producers, and authors spoke. Among these were Mr. Payne, Mrs. Edith R. Isaacs, of "Theater Arts Monthly," Kenneth MacGowan, and Philip Barry, author of "You and I," "In a Garden," and other plays. Mr. Payne said in part:

"There is significance in the fact that no surprise should be shown that, in calling a conference upon the drama, a section should be included which is to consider the relationship between the professional and non-professional theaters. For this juxtaposition of the two groups in itself indicates an amazing change in the status of the latter. It is not so very long since such an expression as 'the non-professional theater' would have seemed to be an unnecessary polysyllabic elaboration to describe a trivial and negligible amusement. 'Private theatricals' surely could never furnish anything worthy of serious discussion!

"Would it be difficult to organize a chain of decentralized theaters where the local companies could rehearse such a play, and arrange their dates in such a manner that the original performer of the principal part could travel from one to another and appear with them in turn? The visit would not only greatly strengthen the performance, but would give a fillip to the local interest in the theater. It is not inconceivable that the time will come when an enterprising manager will have this new form of 'road production' in mind when he engages in the production of such a play. The added possibilities of revenue might even become a decisive factor in his determination, and authors would respond to the stimulus of the new possibility."

Miss Sara Barber, head of the department of speech, Richmond Hill High School, New York City, spoke at conference on school dramatics. "The Teacher as Coach." Others who spoke on this subject were James Light, of the Provincetown Players; Randolph Somerville of the Washington Square Players, New York City; Miss Sibyl Baker, Washington, D. C.; and Milton M. Smith of the Horace Mann School, New York City. Dr. E. Van B. Knickerbocker of the George Washington High School, New York City, presided.

Drama in Churches

Miss Esther W. Bates of Boston University, spoke at the round-table conference on "Drama in the Churches." Several speakers argued that there should be a flexible scale of fees that took into consideration the size of audiences. It developed that the Little Theater group of 10 begin production work before they have made sure of the financial basis of their enterprise. Percival Wilde, speaking for the American dramatists, declared that little theaters should be willing to pay the author's fee in full. It was brought out that the author's fee must be paid for every public performance of a play, whether or not tickets are sold. At the sub-conference on theater construction, Prof. E. C. Mable outlined problems connected with designing the University of Iowa theater now under construction. He stressed again the importance of the forests of theater construction. The Iowa theater will have no balcony and will use a cyclorama rather than a cupola horizon at the back of the stage. He hopes to have five rehearsal rooms as a part of workshop facilities.

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

GREEKS TRY TO BALANCE BUDGET

Mr. Venizelos Fails to Get British Support, and Returns to Paris

ATHENS (Special Correspondence)—Prior to the World War the exports of Greece were in excess of the imports, whereas today the situation is reversed, and this cannot continue without causing serious injury to the fabric of the economic life of the country. The difficulties hindering the rehabilitation of the country's finances are numerous, for which the Greeks are not alone responsible.

A small country was suddenly called upon to replace the war material lost in the Asia Minor campaign, and out of her empty treasury to feed 500,000 hungry refugees, to reconstruct towns destroyed by fire, to reclaim marsh lands, to create a commercial fleet, to build a public utility, to pay an indemnity to Italy and Bulgaria, and to indemnify populations exchanged. Under these difficult circumstances, it was not unnatural that the economic equilibrium should collapse. These are hardships enough to overwhelm even a big nation.

The budget of the year 1926-27 recently drawn up amounted to an expenditure of 8,633,000,000 drachmas. The deficit was not to exceed 500,000,000. The actual Government, however, is not content with these figures, and is using special efforts to make all possible compression of expenses with a view to bringing about a full-fledged balanced budget.

The financial committee of the League of Nations, to which the examination of the proposed budget was referred, in a letter to the Refugee Settlement Commission, points out the difficulties which confront the granting of such a loan in the near future, and suggests that the sum of 2,320,000,000 assigned for the army, represents an excessive charge on the Hellenic finances, making its proportional rate superior to that of any country in Europe.

Eleutherios Venizelos was recently delegated to London to negotiate the debt question with England, but he suddenly returned to Paris because he found the British terms unacceptable. The stringency of the British attitude was due chiefly to the injudicious procedure of the Greek Government under the Pangalos régime, which proposed a very liberal settlement last August. Mr. Venizelos was placed in a difficult position when he heard from the British delegates that Greece possessed more financial assets than the Zalmis Government wished to present.

With a desire to remove these misunderstandings, the Greek Government is delegating a financial expert to London to carry on the conversations, and in the meantime to explain the particular psychological conditions in which General Pangalos attempted to raise in the best way possible the financial blockade established by England, thus hoping to save himself politically by concluding a successful complementary loan for the refugees.

JUGOSLAVIA FAILS TO RECOGNIZE RUSSIA

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (Special Correspondence)—A good deal has been heard recently, both publicly and from individual political personalities, of the necessity of recognition of Soviet Russia by Yugoslavia. In this question, it is pointed out there are two factors which influence the authorities. First, the center of foreign political life today is undoubtedly the League of Nations; secondly, Moscow has not hitherto shown sufficient practical leaning toward Europe.

If, in such circumstances, Yugoslavia were to recognize Soviet Russia, it might be interpreted that Yugoslavia had transferred the goal of her foreign policy from Geneva to the East and had given up her pacific co-operation in European politics. Moreover, the experience of states which have recognized Russia has shown that the latter's guarantees not to interfere in their internal affairs are not strong enough. Consequently the establishment of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet are not expected in the near future.

NEW ZEALAND NAMES 18 WOMEN JUSTICES

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (Special Correspondence)—One of the first countries in the world to grant the suffrage to women, New Zealand, has been singularly tardy in extending their political and other public opportunities. It is only a few years since that women were opened to women into the House of Representatives, and the electors have not yet given a majority to any woman candidate.

A generation ago it was thought

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that the legislation empowered the appointment of women to the Commission of the Peace, to dispense justice in the minor courts. The statute authorized the appointment of "any person" who was regarded as suitable. The lawyers, however, held the opinion that "person" did not mean a woman, and for many years a private member introduced a measure to make it clear that "person" under such circumstances included women. The nominative part of the Legislature refused to pass the bill until it was taken up by the Government last session. The Minister of Justice has made the first appointments of women justices, 18 well-known workers on local bodies and social and charitable organizations. They are to assist in the work of the children's courts.

JUTLAND DISPUTE REVIVED IN LONDON

Admiralty Disavows Mr. Churchill's Allegations

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Feb. 12.—The controversy over the strategy of the battle of Jutland was revived today by a British Admiralty statement disavowing responsibility for the allegations made by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a war book now appearing serially in The Times. Mr. Churchill severely criticizes Admiral Jellicoe for his failure to close with the German fleet.

"The chance of an annihilating victory," he says, "had been perhaps offered at the moment of deployment, had been offered again an hour later when Scheer made his great miscalculation, and for the third time when, a little before midnight, the commander-in-chief decided to reject the evidence of the Admiralty message. Three times is a lot."

Mr. Churchill says in another passage: "Up till half an hour after midnight there was still time for Jellicoe to reach the Horn Reef for a daylight battle. Even after that hour the German rear and stragglers could have been cut off. Repeated bursts of heavy firing, flashes of great explosions, beams of searchlights—all taking place in succession from west to east—were not readily capable of more than one interpretation. But the Grand Fleet continued steadily southward, and when it turned northward at 2.30 a. m. the Germans were beyond reach."

Mr. Churchill adds: "The disappearance of all ranks was deep." The Admiralty's attention was called to these passages by a correspondent who claimed that when a cabinet minister writes up on any subject, it is an official pronouncement. The Admiralty's reply is that Mr. Churchill's war book is not official, and the Admiralty "does not necessarily share his opinions."

Americans May Compete With British Architects for Shakespeare Theater

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU LONDON.—The Royal Institute of British Architects has prepared a site plan and specifications for the new Shakespeare Memorial Theater which is to be erected at Stratford-upon-Avon to take the place of the theater destroyed by fire on March 6, 1926. These will be ready shortly and will be issued to architects on application to the secretary, the Shakespeare Memorial Theater, Stratford-upon-Avon.

The plan and specifications will form the basis of a competition open to American as well as to English architects. The competition will be judged by: Robert Atkinson, London; E. Guy Dawber, London, and Cass Gilbert, New York.

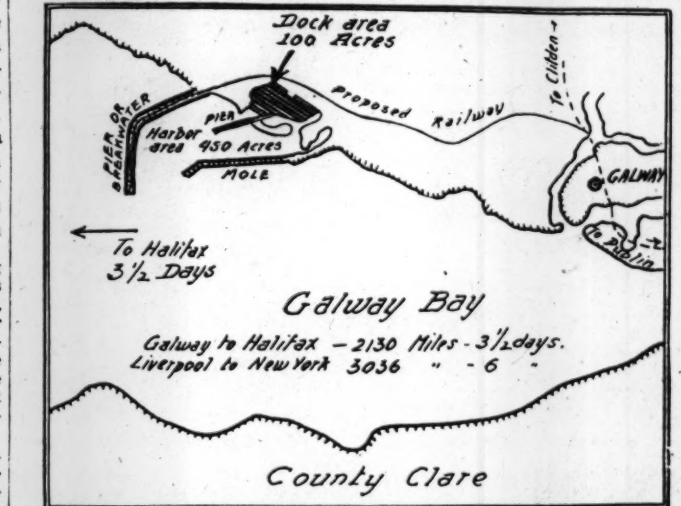
"The site plan for the new theater," says the institute, "discloses the fact that the rebuilding of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater is to be combined with a Stratford-upon-Avon town-planning scheme of national importance. By agreement between the Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon, the Great Western Railway and the Governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater, a block of unsightly buildings now standing between the Bank Croft Gardens and the approach to Clopton Bridge is to be swept away."

OCEAN LINERS TO USE GALWAY

North German Lloyd Company Decides to Make City a Port of Call

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU LONDON.—The announcement that the North German Lloyd Shipping Company of Bremen has decided to make Galway a port of call for some of its eastbound transatlantic liners and that a British company will follow suit, has revived the hope that the magnificent harbor on the west coast of Ireland may come into its own, and bring prosperity to a city that has fallen far from its high estate. Time was when Galway was a walled-in town with 14 gates; when its harbor, stretching 27 miles from the mainland across to the Aran Islands, was crowded with the war-

Galway a Port for Transatlantic Trade



PROPOSED HARBOR WORKS IN GALWAY BAY
Hope for the Revival of Galway's Ancient Prosperity is Centering in the Development of the New Harbor.

ships of Spain or the merchantmen of many a foreign port. War reduced its walls and scattered its citizens—the Blakes and the Bodkins, the Lynches and the Martins, over the world, but ever and anon the hope would recur that Galway would again become a great port and a center of industry.

Many attempts have been made to accomplish this, and occasionally Allan-liners would call and take off a batch of emigrants, while if there were any exceptional "trouble" afloat a British man-of-war would lie in the harbor. These are the days of comparative peace in Ireland, and it is felt that the time is ripe for reopening the question once more. The arrival of a North German Lloyd steamer in May is already decided.

BRITISH PLACE BAN ON AMERICAN FILMS

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Feb. 12.—Birmingham film representatives recently decided not to exhibit the Famous Players-Lasky pictures, owing to the growing American acquisition of British cinema theaters. The general council of the British Cinematograph Exhibitors Association has now passed a resolution recommending all its branches to refuse to exhibit Lasky productions in order to prevent film producers or renters, American or otherwise, from entering into competition as exhibitors with picture theater owners.

Lasky owns two picture houses in Birmingham and the Plaza cinema in London.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRINCE
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—President Coolidge has formally received the Prince of Wales, who is visiting the United States.

"Thus not only will Stratford and the Nation preserve a very beautiful old bridge, but the new Shakespeare Memorial Theater will occupy a larger and better site with a picturesque approach across an old canal basin through the Public Gardens." "Time will be allowed for a thorough study of this picturesque site by architects, and for the submission of plans and designs which, it is believed, will insure the erection of a theater worthy of Shakespeare. The estimated cost of the new theater is £100,000. Toward this the governors have now a sum of £50,000 in hand."

SOVIET OPPOSITION MOVEMENT STRONGER THAN PREDECESSORS

Trotsky, Zinovieff and Kameneff Are Said Not to Be Easily Silenced—Further Disciplinary Measures May Be Outcome

MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)—The unexpected appearance of the three outstanding leaders of the Russian Communist Party—"opposition," Leon Trotsky, Gregory Zinovieff and Leo Kameneff, before the recent session of the enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International with speeches in defense of their views emphasizes again that the present opposition movement within the Russian Communist ranks is more obstinate and long-lived than most of its predecessors. Usually a single authoritative condemnation from a party congress or conference has been sufficient, if not to eliminate an opposition movement, at least to reduce it to inarticulate impotence.

But Trotsky, Zinovieff and Kameneff, who only three years ago were counted among the most important leaders of Russian Communism, are not so easily silenced. Unmoved by the thunders of the Central and Control Committee of the Communist International, the United Communist Party these unrepentant heretics ventured to present their case before the tribunal of the world revolutionary proletariat, in the shape of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. They certainly did not expect any practical victory as a result of their speeches.

Further disciplinary measures Trotsky himself predicted that the session of the International would adopt unanimously a resolution approving the viewpoint of the Russian Communist Party majority; and this happened and it is quite possible that further disciplinary measures will be meted out to them. But Trotsky, Zinovieff and Kameneff seemed willing to risk incurring a further measure of official condemnation for the sake of once more expressing their dissenting viewpoint.

The questions of practical Soviet policy which bulked larger in the campaign of the opposition against the Central Committee majority last summer and autumn, were passed over rather lightly in the discussions before the Communist International. The question which held the center of attention there was primarily theoretical, but at the same time was calculated to hold the interest of Russian and foreign Communists alike: it was the question whether the far East is possible to build Socialism in one country (Russia) or course represented the practical case under discussion) without the aid of successful revolutionary movements in other countries.

Question of Capitalism
The opposition insisted that Russia could not build up a Socialist state if Capitalism continued to dominate the rest of the world; Joseph Stalin, Communist Party secretary and chief spokesman for the party majority, upheld the thesis that Russia could build Socialism with its own resources.

Stalin and the Premier, Rykov, in their speeches accused the opposition of having worked out a common plan of campaign; and the speeches of Trotsky, Zinovieff, and Kameneff, whether deliberately or unconsciously, take up separate and specific sides of the same general problem.

The main burden of replying to the opposition was undertaken by Stalin, although Rykov, Bukharin, and a large number of foreign delegates also spoke in defense of the position of the Russian Communist Party.

gram on all gasoline consumed by motor vehicles (approximately 2c per gallon) and a surcharge equal to 20 per cent of the existing ad valorem customs duties on all imported automobiles, motor trucks, buses, motorcycles, bicycles and rubber tires, as well as a surcharge of 50 reis per kilo on motor accessories which do not pay ad valorem duties.

The proceeds of these new taxes will be carried to a special fund to be placed at the disposal of the Minister of Communications and Public Works for the sole purpose of building and repairing roads throughout the territory of Brazil. It is expected that a sum amounting to 20,000 contos will be collected annually under these new provisions and an appropriation of 5,000 contos has already been sanctioned for expenditure during 1927.

DUTCH DISCOVER NEW COAL PROCESS

Material Produced Is Styled "Carbonalpa"

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—A new method has now been discovered in Holland to transform rough coal into pure molecularly active carbon. This material has received the name of "Carbonalpa." The properties of this material and its simple industrial manufacture render possible a many-sided working of coal which one might summarize in the term "carbonalpa of coal." This product may assume three forms of aggregation, either separately or in combination with each other:

1. Dry, elementary alpha-carbon, on account of its high activity is suitable for many industries, such as the rubber, ink, sugar, oil and grease industries, as well as all absorption and decolorizing industries.
2. Saturated and light hydrocarbons in liquid condition, a more ideal fuel than petrol.
3. Gaseous hydrocarbons of high heating value (methane and hydrogen), here lies the possibility of a more simple and cheaper production of gas for towns.

Compared with other systems of synthetic oil production, this process is more simple, because metallic catalysts which are detrimental are not necessary, neither high pressure which usually is a serious drawback in most systems. Industrial experiments have already proved that the thermic production of the carbonalpa process is very high, practically absolute, and therefore higher than that obtained by extraction in either gas or coke furnaces.

The original discovery was made by Jac G. Aarts, an experienced Dutch expert in the field of thermochemistry. The process has been further worked out by the Private Institute of Technology in London, Eng. The patents have been acquired by an American company, the name of which has not yet been divulged.

INDIA PRODUCES MORE KHADDAR

Municipalities and Schools Fostering Production of Homespun Cloth

CALCUTTA (Special Correspondence)—"A consideration of the present state of khaddar (homespun cloth) and a comparison with what it was in 1921 or 1922 will convince anyone that the remark that is sometimes heard that khaddar has been steadily on the wane since the years 1921 or 1922 is nothing but a superficial observation based on the fact that there is now less of that spectacular show of white caps than we had in 1921. Not only is there a greater quantity of khaddar produced, but there is a wider field of operations." This statement is made in the annual report of the All-India Spinners' Association, which was organized in September, 1925, as an integral part of the Congress under Mr. Gandhi's presidency.

The association submitted its report to the Congress gathering at Gauhati, Assam. The report says that while in 1922 and 1923 provinces such as Bengal and Gujarat depended to a large extent for their khaddar on Audhu-Famil Nadu and the Punjab, today Bengal has a production of over 450,000 rupees and Gujarat nearly 100,000 rupees, while provinces which were formerly supplying khaddar to Bengal and Gujarat have not only decreased their production, but in some cases have even made considerable progress.

Local bodies, says the report, are taking an increasing interest in khaddar. Fourteen municipalities, nine district boards, and four town boards are named as having introduced spinning in the schools under their control in various parts of the country, while Allahabad, Bangalore, Lucknow, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Benares, and Bombay are named as having resolved to encourage khaddar by purchasing it for municipal purposes and for the uniforms of employees. Seven district boards are mentioned in the same connection. Eight municipalities are stated to have reduced or abolished the octroi on khaddar.

The report concludes that the five years' history of the khaddar movement gives sufficient ground for encouragement and hope. The importance of handspinning as a means of adding to the scanty income of the agriculturist is being, the report says, more and more recognized in all quarters. The growing interest in khaddar is not only confined to British India. The Indian States have begun to interest themselves in the matter. Cochin State in South India having introduced spinning in about 60 schools with marked success, while efforts are now being made by the Mysore Government to reinstate the charka in the homes of the poor.

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RADIO

Newest British Tube Is Operated Off A. C. Lines

Good Characteristics and Low Impedance Features of Marconi Product

Special from Monitor Bureau

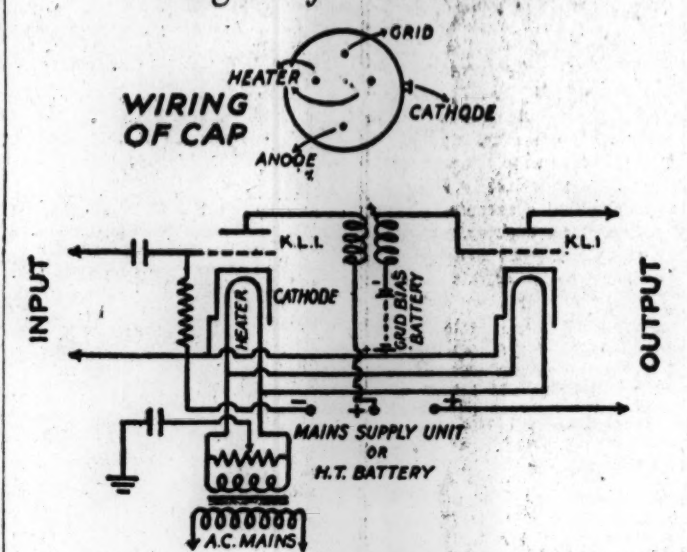
LONDON.—The operation of receivers entirely from A. C. mains has hitherto presented certain difficulties. The filaments of standard tubes cannot generally be heated by A. C. unless it is rectified and smoothed, and this at once imposes two conditions. The filament current must be very low, and the tubes must be run in series. It is difficult to modify existing receivers for operation in this way, and the very low consumption tubes cannot handle more than a limited amount of power.

A new tube, known as the K1, is now being marketed by the Marconi-Phone Company, which fulfills the same functions as an ordinary good tube and which may be used in any position. It is an entirely new departure which makes it possible for almost any receiver to be modified to run entirely off A. C. mains. A new system is used in that the filament is not the cathode, and is not connected electrically to the circuit of the receiver itself. It is operated through a step-down transformer without any rectifying or smoothing circuit and develops a high temperature. The cathode itself is cylindrical and is coated with radio-active material. It encloses the filament, being heated to a dull red by the latter's thermal radiation.

To obtain a sufficient supply of heat, the energy consumption has to be approximately 7 watts, and allowing for a drop in the windings of the

work supposed to do this sort of work but which did not turn out successfully as a commercial proposition. About the only tube which has

Diagram for A. C. Tube



The Necessary Circuit Arrangements Utilized With the New Tube Are Clearly Shown in the Above Diagram, Which Has Just Arrived From England.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, FEB. 12

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCHS, Portland, Me. (400 Meters)

10 p. m.—WEAF. 10:10—Dance program.

WNAZ, Boston, Mass. (400 Meters)

4 p. m.—Perley Stevens and his orchestra. 4:30—News. 5—Visiting your neighborhood playhouse. 5:15—The Lady of the Ivory. 5:30—News from Boston theaters and stock companies. 5:45—The Smilers. 6:30—Broadway Colonial dinner dance. 6:50—Movie news. 7:30—News. 7:45—Weather report. 7:50—The Lady of the Ivory. 8:15—Talk, "Boston Better Business Bureau." 8:30—From the Boston House of Representatives. 8:45—The Chicago civic opera company.

WREK, Boston, Mass. (400 Meters)

4 p. m.—Freddie Hewitt, ukulele. 4:15—Irish Melody. 4:30—Catherine Daykin, accompanist. 4:45—Charles D. Daykin and his troupe. 5—David Lawrence and his orchestra. 5:15—Phillips and his orchestra. 5:30—Trude Burroughs, pianist. 5:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 5:50—News. 6:30—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8—Masterpiece pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9—From New York. 9:15—New York Symphony Orchestra. 9:30—Dance program. 10—From New York. 10:15—News. 10:30—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with Earl Nelson and his uke. 10:50—Radio forecast and weather.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dick Newcomb's Society orchestra. 6:30—Lexus ensemble. 6:45—Mass. Aggie life. 7—Musical program. 7:30—Knights of Pythias male quartet. 8:30—The Boston Symphony orchestra. 10:15—Leo Reisman and his orchestra. 11—Weather.

WNAZ, Boston, Mass. (400 Meters)

8:25 p. m.—From Boston Arena. American-Canadian league hockey game, Boston Tigris vs. New Haven, reported by Gerry Harrison.

WASN, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)

8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.—Shipping reports. WTAQ, Worcester, Mass. (445 Meters)

9 p. m.—Dance program. 10—WEAF. WNAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

10:30 p. m.—Dance program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

9 p. m.—Joint program. WEAF.

8 to 11 p. m.—Joint program. WEAF. 11—Dance program.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Edna Bachman, soprano and Arthur Warwick, pianist. 7:45—"Lincoln" by Dr. Henry Dana of Harvard. 8—"Half a King" by the musical comedy troupe. 8:15—"Water Dances" and New York Symphony. 10—"Our Government" by David Lawrence, presi-

dent of the United States Daily, direct from Washington, D. C. 10:10—Dance music program.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

8 p. m.—From WEAF.

WJAN, New York City (455 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Radio specialty. 8—Studio program. 9—From WEAF. 10—Vaudeville program.

WJW, Cincinnati, O. (492 Meters)

9 p. m.—"Mekatory Hawkins" club. 9:15—Ford and Glenn. 9:30—Dance program. 9:45—Music.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (400 Meters)

8:25 p. m.—From WJZ.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—From WEAF. 10 to 12—Dance program.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Concert program. 9:20—Quartet. 10:30—Dance program.

WPA, Atlantic City, N. J. (400 Meters)

9:30 p. m.—Dance program. 10—Studio program. 10:30—Dance program.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Boy Scouts, speaker. 8:30 p. m.—From WEAF. 9—From WEAF. 10—Dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF, New York Symphony

Orchestra. 9:30—Studio program. 10:05—Dance program.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (588 Meters)

9 p. m.—Courtesy program. 10—Dance program.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (570 Meters)

10 p. m.—Mixed quartet. 11—Belmont "Gang." 12—Feature Radio Club, with Coon-Sanders orchestra.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (545 Meters)

7 p. m. to 1 a. m.—National barn dance.

KFW, Chicago, Ill. (554 Meters)

9 p. m.—Classical. 10:30—"Congress Carnival."

WDAY, Kansas City, Mo. (588 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF, New York Symphony. 8:30 to 9:15 p. m.—From WEAF. 9:15—Dance program. 10:15—Dance program.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (588 Meters)

8 p. m.—Vocal program. 10—Do It Me! 10:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance program.

WBB, Atlanta, Ga. (458 Meters)

8 p. m.—Atlanta radio hour. 10:45—Concert.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (478 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Orchestra. 11—Dance program. 12—Feature theater program.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 13

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (445 Meters)

7:20 to 10:15 p. m.—From WEAF.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Springfield hour. 9:30—From WJZ.

WFAQ, Worcester, Mass. (445 Meters)

7:20 p. m.—From WEAF.

WNAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Buffalo.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

9:15 p. m.—WEAF, radio hour. 10:15—Hour of music.

WCC, Jamestown, N. Y. (275 Meters)

10 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jamestown.

WGI, Schenectady, N. Y. (280 Meters)

10 p. m.—From WEAF.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

7:20 p. m.—Maj. Edward Bowes and his "Capitol Family." 9:15—Mary Lewis, soprano.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

3 p. m.—Male quartet. 5:30—"Cyrus." 5—Concert program. 9:30—Collier's Weekly review.

Orchestra. 9:30—Studio program. 10:05—Dance program.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (588 Meters)

9 p. m.—Courtesy program. 10—Dance program.

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FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 13

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (445 Meters)

7:20 to 10:15 p. m.—From WEAF.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Springfield hour. 9:30—From WJZ.

WFAQ, Worcester, Mass. (445 Meters)

7:20 p. m.—From WEAF.

WNAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Buffalo.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

9:15 p. m.—WEAF, radio hour. 10:15—Hour of music.

WCC, Jamestown, N. Y. (275 Meters)

10 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jamestown.

WGI, Schenectady, N. Y. (280 Meters)

10 p. m.—From WEAF.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

7:20 p. m.—Maj. Edward Bowes and his "Capitol Family." 9:15—Mary Lewis, soprano.

Orchestra. 9:30—Studio program. 10:05—Dance program.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (588 Meters)

9 p. m.—Courtesy program. 10—Dance program.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (570 Meters)

10 p. m.—Mixed quartet. 11—Belmont "Gang." 12—Feature Radio Club, with Coon-Sanders orchestra.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (545 Meters)

7 p. m. to 1 a. m.—National barn dance.

KFW, Chicago, Ill. (554 Meters)

9 p. m.—Classical. 10:30—"Congress Carnival."

WDAY, Kansas City, Mo. (588 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF, New York Symphony. 8:30 to 9:15 p. m.—From WEAF. 9:15—Dance program. 10:15—Dance program.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (588 Meters)

8 p. m.—Vocal program. 10—Do It Me! 10:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance program.

WBB, Atlanta, Ga. (458 Meters)

8 p. m.—Atlanta radio hour. 10:45—Concert.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (478 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Orchestra. 11—Dance program. 12—Feature theater program.

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7:20 p. m.—Maj. Edward Bowes and his "Capitol Family." 9:15—Mary Lewis, soprano.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

3 p. m.—Male quartet. 5:30—"Cyrus." 5—Concert program. 9:30—Collier's Weekly review.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—From WEAF. 10 to 12—Dance program.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Concert program. 9:20—Quartet. 10:30—Dance program.

WPA, Atlantic City, N. J. (400 Meters)

9:30 p. m.—Dance program. 10—Studio program. 10:30—Dance program.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Boy Scouts, speaker. 8:30 p. m.—From WEAF. 9—From WEAF. 10—Dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF, New York Symphony

Orchestra. 9:30—Studio program. 10:05—Dance program.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (588 Meters)

9 p. m.—Courtesy program. 10—Dance program.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (570 Meters)

10 p. m.—Mixed quartet. 11—Belmont "Gang." 12

ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

Looking-Glasses of the Eighteenth Century

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

WHILE all looking-glasses are mirrors, not all mirrors are looking-glasses. When we see a picture of a Grecian lady observing her reflection in a hand mirror she is holding not a silvered glass but probably polished silver. This toilet accessory made of metal has been known from times earlier than recorded history. From the ruins of once busy but now deeply buried cities have been brought many finely wrought specimens of these items of feminine use.

Today we do not find it necessary to specify that a household mirror is of glass. Not so, however, a few hundred years ago, for it was in the early 1500's that glass was first used for this purpose. This was in Venice and the skilled makers of it were highly honored and carefully guarded by the rulers who patronized the craft. Then it was that the significant term of looking-glass became common and so remained for centuries. Now mirrors are almost wholly made of glass, even if they are not "looking-glasses" in the literal sense. Hence except for mirrors employed for some scientific uses, the two-syllable word has quite properly returned for widespread everyday application.

South Europe Leads in Elaboration
Simplicity of outline marks the early looking-glass frames particularly of England as seen in the typical scheme of the late 1600's which is shown on this page. In the eighteenth century the elaborately scrolled and gilded fashions of Italy and France reached the height of their elegance and affected in a marked degree the English taste. The French origin, about five feet in height and dating about 1730. While these looking-glasses might not be called of popular interest they seem worthy of extended notice for they offer an opportunity for a casual study of design.

At the first glance this French looking-glass frame may seem to be just a highly fanciful piece of ornamentation without rhyme or reason. Curves and waves, leaves and acanthus vines, scrolls and scrolls seem to be thrown together with little thought except to prove how much could be worked into the space at hand. After all there is a method and there is restraint. There were standards and definite elements of design, a knowledge of which will help us to appreciate and enjoy, although the possession or utility of the piece may place it quite without the range of our concern.

Looking for the Designer's Method
Complicated and confused as this massing of scrolls and vines may appear as a whole, we will find that it is built up of fairly simple elements. We will not follow the fanciful lead of Lewis Carroll who told what his Alice found when she went "Through the Looking Glass." Rather shall we stick to the substance and note the source and meaning of some of the forms that are seen around the looking-glass.

To understand these curves and decorations it may be well to consider some of the elements of design



that were most used. In doing so we will omit mention of some of the less important and familiar names which are applied to minor details.

Simpler of all the outlines is the C scroll which in many modifications and slight variations of form is found so frequently. The S outline is another which allows abundant opportunity for the artist's ingenuity and skill. This is used also in the reversed form. Another modification of it carries the formal name of the unilateral S, which we will find somewhat frequently.

Neither a simple line nor a curve, but the leaf of a plant is another feature which, used freely by artists, forms an important part of a multitude of furniture designs. The acanthus leaf, seen in unusual strength on the lower corners of the frame at the left.

In addition to these forms the French designers, and the English who imitated them, employed rocco, a term which includes suggestions of water-worn rocks, seashells, and wavecrests, producing a gay, fanciful and ornate style. Elegant indeed it was and eloquent with the luxurious tastes and excessive extravagance of the France of Louis XIV.

French, of the Early 1700s
It is interesting to look at the frame of the looking-glass shown by the courtesy of Lord & Taylor, and try to discover the main outlines with which the designer started. Disregarding now the decorations, we notice the strong line of the unilateral S running from top to bottom on either side. This is heavily crested on the lower corners with acanthus leaf and less strongly the same feature appears on the upper curves of the S. Between these on the extreme right and left vines bearing fruit and flowers partly twine about the inner frame. Probably intended to stand on a table, its feet are differently curved and carry on either side a C scroll. The lower bar has a much flattened S curve, this too crossed with a flowering vine. In the upper bar C scrolls again dominate. From these acanthus leaf petals drop, while above them as well as on the top of this piece is deep carving suggesting the crest of a wave. Burmounting either corner is a similar

form. These are the outstanding features of this work in the style of the French Regency. Adaptations of the elements mentioned are consistently employed throughout the various parts, resulting in an effect which is quite typical of the tastes and practices of its time and country.

The Details of a Chippendale Frame

The acceptance of the French style by English makers was done with reservations and conservatively. This is evidenced by the early eighteenth century frame in the style of Chippendale, from the galleries of Shreve, Crump & Low. Its lower corners bear refined and vigorous rendering of the acanthus leaf. From the scrolled stems of these extend bold C scrolls, between which appear a conventionalized and pierced shell. Similar scrolls, four in number, form the dominant line of the top, here again appearing a form slightly similar to that at center of the bottom. On either side, dropping from the acanthus leaf ornament, are vines bearing fruit and flowers. Decorative, it is true, but a strange association of blossoms and fruit which was common in such designs. The effectiveness and grace of the C scroll is well illustrated here, where it is seen not only in the places mentioned, but also at the center of the top, and in elongated form, shaping the contour of the inner line next to the glass.

Spread over the flatter portions of the frame are wavy outlines of rocco mode. As water-worn rocks, shells and wave crests of the rocco style are inspired by the sights at the seashore the delicate carving on the



Photo by Courtesy of Shreve Crump & Low
QUEEN ANNE SCORCE, 26" HIGH

flat portions of this frame about the top may be taken as suggesting gilded spent waves as they slip in about low sheets up the beach's gentle slope. Chippendale went far, especially in his later years, in designing in the French taste. In the example considered here we see his earlier style in striking contrast to that in vogue a few years earlier across the English Channel. Now these creations in wood and gold from across the seas have left their homelands and have come to a country of which little was known in their early days by either the makers or the owners of such home furnishings. Americans are highly fortunate in being able to secure such perfectly preserved handwork of those who labored 200 years before.

Answers to Inquiries

In this column will appear questions sent in by readers, with the answers if we are able to supply the information requested.

It is desirable that photographs be sent with inquiries. If this cannot be done, the date should be as complete as possible.

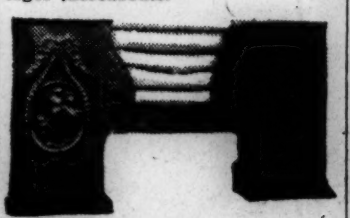
We cannot give prices or values in this column.

Mrs. L. D. Adams, Mass., describes ware which she has bearing the following design, and wishes to learn its age.



We learn that F. Morley & Co. operated at Shelton, Eng., from 1845 to 1862, making a higher grade of ironstone china. Morley & Co. were in 1851 buyers of Mason's patents for a ware, a constituent of which was the slag from iron works. This was mixed in certain proportions with clay and used substances resulting in an earthenware of high quality. Morley's product took the first prize at the French exhibition held in 1856.

Miss R. C. Wells, Kent, England, sends photographs of a grate and a carved oak door, and wishes to know their probable age. She states that a years ago an old abbey was pulled down in her vicinity and that doors said to be from it are found in cottages thereabouts.



The grate about which she inquires is quite clearly in the style of Adam. Whether made in the latter part of the eighteenth century,



Photograph by Courtesy of Shreve Crump & Low
CHIPPENDALE STYLE GILDED LOOKING-GLASS OF ABOUT 1750. HEIGHT 5' 1"

French Peasant Furniture in America

WITH the increasing attention which American collectors are giving to Continental furniture, the cottage variety of England and the peasant furniture of France are rapidly finding strong favor. It is well that they should, for though of chiefly English descent many families long resident in America find their ancestral trees stretch roots to both sides of the English Channel. In some cases French forbears may have been affected by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, when in 1685 many fugitive Huguenots sought refuge in the friendly land of England or in the Channel Islands, thence crossing the Atlantic to America.

Whether ancestral or not, the provincial home furnishings of France of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have a combined sturdiness, grace and honesty which may well stand on their own merits with this generation in America as they did among those living in luxury in France 200 years ago. Contemporary engravings and paintings show that no social prejudice prevented the peasant chairs of fruit wood, oak or elm, fitted with rush or straw seats, from being found in the most elegant homes in the company of tapestry covered and gilded bergères, the product of the royal workshops. Provincial types were in fashion then as they are coming to be again and

when his styles were established, or later, we cannot say. A personal inspection by a competent antiquary on the spot would be necessary for a more definite opinion.

We find in the door carvings definite indications of French practice about 1550. Whether executed by a Frenchman or a Frenchman's son, the work is of a high order.



employed in England, for their skill along artistic lines was much in advance of that of the English.

A. W. W. Lakewood, O., asks about repairing a table top which is warped, and wishes suggestions as to refinish the whole piece.

One of the most difficult problems connected with restoring old furniture is that of straightening warped boards. As the result of personal experience which were not wholly satisfactory we would advise sending this top to a skilled restorer of old furniture; even then we are not at all sure that the job will be satisfactorily done. At the same time it might be well to have the small holes which are mentioned filed. Varnish remover is the proper thing to use for cleaning the wood. Scraping should be avoided if possible and should be resorted to only when the surface of the wood is rough and demands it. The best finish is orange shellac, from four to six coats being necessary for a good job. It should be lightly rubbed between coats with very fine sandpaper. This removes the tiny specks and irregularities which would greatly mar the finished job. The last coat should be rubbed with powdered pumice stone and oil, using a piece of coarse canvas or upholstery webbing.

The satisfactory application of shellac requires considerable experience. As it dries rapidly it must be put on quickly and at the start must be properly thinned with alcohol. If it is too thick it will drag under the brush and cannot be evenly spread. We do not like to mention any method which is short of the best, but will say that varnish or clear lacquer is more easily applied. They are much used by those who do not care to take the trouble to learn the correct manipulation of shellac.

from that section collectors are getting much desired pieces some of which are finding their way to America.

One of the most charming bits of that country is, we are told, found to the north and east of Nice. There, within an hour's motor ride from the seaport one may reach the ancient towns so much loved by the artists who gather there. Quaint indeed these towns are, with strong walls limiting their area so that the people are forced to build their closely packed houses as many as six stories in height to gain the desired living space. Detached stables are often impossible for lack of ground, and passers-by may see hens cackling in the top story windows and cows or donkeys comfortably quartered on the ground floor. Along the roads slender cypresses like giant Noah's ark trees rise to lofty heights in lines of groups of a half-dozen or so, adding a striking dash of verdure high above the vineyard-covered ground. Often placed on the very tops of abrupt hills overlooking the greater or less distance the Mediterranean, and built in many cases on the sites of former Roman towns or strongholds, they offer a wealth of attraction of the strongest kind.

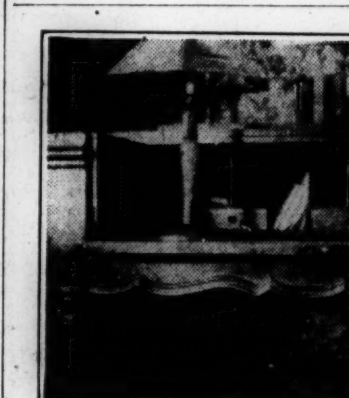
A Hole-in-the-Wall
It was in La Gaude, one of many such towns, and only a few miles to the northwest of Nice, that two Boston artist sisters were spending the winter of 1925 and '26. In the Old World corner they found their first thrills as collectors. When on a visit to the larger and neighboring town of Venice they discovered a literal hole-in-the-wall where, behind a sashless opening, a fellow American was selling provincial home weavings and old furniture. At night a shutter closed his shop and an open fire warmed it. The young artist proprietor, with a keen sense for fine things and tact which allowed successful purchases, had gone about the countryside on his bicycle for months, buying wholly from homes many a choice though simple eighteenth century thing.

So strongly did these things appeal to the visiting sisters that before many weeks of acquaintance with the artist-dealer they had decided to have a Peasant Shop of their own, and in or near Boston. So they did, opening it in Provincetown last summer and for the winter season locating in Boston. To them we are indebted for intimate details that recall the natural charm and historical associations of this corner of France so delightful to the artist and the antiquarian.

High Standards
Better acquaintance with the standards and the tastes of the provincial French furniture makers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries will increase respect for them and a liking for their products. In the national statutes and ordinances controlling the makers of furniture which were in force for 200 years previous to 1790, there are many paragraphs, of which the following are typical:

"Let none make hall sideboards,

chamber dressers, cabinets to hold rings and trinkets, chamber tables, service tables, wooden bed for covering with velvet, green cloth, or any other colour or material, trestle table or other article of furniture that shall not be well and duly made, and the whole both in assemblage, turnery carving in the French, antique or modern fashion, marquetry or other new invention . . . the whole of good sound wood, honest and merchant-



THE DESK THAT WAS A PIANO.

able, under penalty of ten crowns fine and the work to be burned in front of the workman's dwelling."

"Let none make chair or stool, whether square, round, octagonal or triangular, low-backed chair called caquetou . . . coffee legs . . . that shall not be well and duly made and assembled with mortices and tenons."

Further sections and paragraphs repeat similar admonitions and penalties, convincing evidence of the standards nationally set were high. A fact further shown by the fact that the French, antique or modern, and serviceable condition of the pieces which have been brought to American shores.

Montclair, N. J.
Special Correspondence
THERE was a time when the piano was the most important piece of furniture in the house. All the children "took lessons," and when visitors came they were usually regaled with faulty renderings of too difficult pieces by bashful small fingers. I know it was so in our house, and for many years the old square piano worked its two hours a day almost with the regularity of the clock which measured out the 120 long minutes.

Ours had more than reached its appointed retiring year when a younger piano, that could be kept in tune, came to take its place. The question arose as to what to do with the old one, which took up so much space, and was now merely an additional shelf for bric-a-brac. I have forgotten who first suggested it, but after several years of consideration of the problem it was finally decided to make the old square piano into a desk which we had long wanted.

A skillful cabinetmaker did the work with most satisfactory results. The desk is a trifle larger than sim-

ilar ones seen in the shops. Though its lines are somewhat heavy, nothing is out of proportion. It was originally about 6 feet long, 3 1/2 feet wide, and so black that we suspected it was of ebony. The desk is 4 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet 8 inches wide and, happy discovery, of beautifully grained rosewood. The top folds down just as did the old piano top, and the felt-covered writing shelf can be pulled out to give elbowroom. Inside, the cabinetmaker has arranged a series of pigeonholes and small drawers. The legs are not those of the old piano, which were much too large at the top for the smaller piece, but the cabinetmaker conveniently had four rosewood table legs "around the shop," and volunteered to substitute them.

So we have our desk, with all the associations of the old piano—an exception, perhaps, to prove the rule about "eating one's cake and having it, too."

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An Evening of Actual Romance

THE efficient business woman was not interested in antiques. A dilapidated walnut chair, which she had inherited and which broke down at the most inopportune moments comprised her entire personal acquaintance.

One winter evening she went to make a business call on some people to whom she had been given a letter of introduction. As she stepped into the living room out of the cold, stormy night a crackling, sputtering, wood fire greeted her. Something else about the home attracted her, too. It was an air of quiet distinction, so secure that it was unafraid to be friendly. She wondered what produced it.

As she sat before the fire her hostess took a chair beside her. Before seating herself her hostess lighted two large candles in a very unusual holder which stood to the right of the hearth. As he did so he looked around almost gleefully to see if the visitor had anything to say. She was quick to respond.

"What a nice looking candle holder," she said cordially.

"We like it," said the hostess smiling. "My husband made it. He copied the photograph of an old piece. The candles are such as plumbers use."

"It is called a shoemaker's stand," explained the amateur craftsman, settling down to real enjoyment. "You see the candles can be raised and lowered by means of the large wooden screw. It is the most difficult piece I have ever attempted because I, myself, had to make the metallic disk to cut the threads in the large center screw."

A hobby
"Would you like to see some other things he has made?" asked his wife. "We love old furniture and cannot afford to buy as much as we would like to. So he has copied several things for us. It is his play-time hobby."

The craftsman set forth two small tables. One was a sturdy piece though far from clumsy, with standard and three spreading feet. The texture of the surface was so beautiful and looked so inviting to the touch that the guest thought she would like to stroke it.

The second was a table with a shaky pedestal and unsteady, spindling feet. It was highly varnished. She recognized it as like those many of her friends had in their apartments. She looked from one table to the other and got the first real thrill of her life from old furniture.

"This end table was given us," the hostess was saying, "I want you to compare it with the other. It is what the stores often call 'period furniture.' But it is a factory product, shoddily put together, inaccurately copied, and cheaply finished. The other is accurately copied from a real antique loaned to us. It is put together with wooden pegs, the top is made of cherry and the pedestal of apple wood, just oiled. It is growing more beautiful every day."

"Apple wood!" The business woman guest was really interested now. It seemed to her as if all the fragrance of blooming apple orchards would flood her tiny apartment with the coming of one apple-wood table.

Hard Apple-Wood
"Yes," the host took up the story. "It is one of the hardest native woods. A friend of mine cut down an old apple-tree on his place and he

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sent the wood to me. It was a prized gift. I often get my wood in interesting ways. We were down in the southern part of Illinois a few months ago and I ran across an old farmer who had a fine supply of walnut and cherry already cut down for a neighbor's hog-pen. He was quite willing to sell it to me for spot cash."

"We had such an interesting time on that trip," the wife put in. "We really went to look up family trees instead of walnut and cherry trees. Some of our ancestors settled in southern Illinois. It is rich in pioneer history. Even if one is not a direct descendant yet in a way the makers of our country are forbears to us all. Every antique that we own is a part of the history of our country."

Every piece that my husband copies we study and trace back to its beginnings. That table over in the corner is loaded with books about American furniture—415, \$20, \$25 sometimes for one volume. Yet we think we cannot afford not to have them. They are more than books about furniture. They are log-books of early American life! Those first settlers did such wonderful things with so little to do with. The furniture they made typified themselves, so strong, so enduring, so honest.

"Then, too, the pieces that have survived in this western country should be especially dear to us westerners. Heart's treasures, they were, sometimes the single relic of the furnishings which those brave pioneer women were able to bring with them over the long, arduous journey west. They speak in no small degree of the self-sacrificing part the women played in the building of our country."

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Toscanini and Choral Balance

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Feb. 10. GRACEFUL to awkward, Arturo Toscanini can assume any behavior he chooses when conducting. Oberon, the fairy king, to Peter, the broom maker, he can make his gestures conform to any demand. No doubt, he is always himself, but much of the time he seems to be somebody else. Now he takes on the elegance of Weingartner, now the square-corneredness of Koussevitzky, now the lightness of Walter, now the heaviness of Damrosch, now the flamboyance of Mengelberg, now the precision of Reiner, and now the grotesqueness of Sousa; all according to the moment. At times the baton becomes a drumstick in his hands, and at times a fiddle bow. Master of the tonic, to see him beat the tympani in the second movement of the ninth symphony of Beethoven! Master of the sentimental, to see him play the cello in the adagio!

Enough for particulars of Toscanini, as he directed the Philharmonic and Schola Cantorum presentation of the Ninth Symphony in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Feb. 5. What he has done for the future of New York music is more worthy of consideration than what he did at a particular appearance, for he holds the right to acclaim, I imagine, as the greatest orchestral leader known here since Nikisch, because he has turned the thoughts of listeners in new directions rather than because he excelled in a particular interpretation before a popular Saturday night audience.

Conditions changing. Musical conditions, granted, are of their own impetus changing rapidly, and what we call, in homage to the German thinkers, development, is taking place with unimagined swiftness. Even without Toscanini to give object lessons, the public would expect progress in the performance of its artists and in the achievement of its artistic institutions. But notwithstanding that, I can with confidence refer to two points indicating the direct influence of Toscanini: First, after he came and went a year ago, hearers asked for an increase of effort on the part of conductors and orchestras; and not only that, they got quick and continued response. Second, since his visit of last season, the thoughts of the orchestra, as an instrumental ensemble, has almost made itself over. Now, Toscanini again having come and gone, I submit that hearers will demand more than before; and specifically in addition, that they will want their organization carried to a pitch of improvement beyond the scope of ordinary planning.

For one, I cannot be surprised that Toscanini at a former concert declared the existence of details in the "Eroica" symphony that few of his predecessors have so much as hinted at. There they are in the score. Why should they not come out? Nor can I be amazed at his finding grandeur in the opening movement of the Ninth Symphony where others have only disclosed dullness. What I must confess astonishment at is that those in charge of arrangements on the occasion of the Carnegie Hall concert should encumber Toscanini with an ill-balanced chorus.

Need of Restoring Balance. Possibly I am oversteering in trusting that the mere call of an Italian musician, the "How do you do?" I'm sorry, but I must be going? of an orchestral director from Milan, should suffice to reform and set right American choral methods. But I believe that a chorus in the preponderantly soprano note is not much longer, I am sure, he tolerated where the Ninth Symphony is concerned; nor will an orchestra, the string section of which is dominated by the sonority of the first violins.

Directly, the question is one of management. Chorus are out of balance because managers form them so; and orchestras the same. Indirectly and after all more pertinently, it is a question of listening. Audiences have the delight of a well-adjusted harmony only when someone like Toscanini provides it; and even he fails to secure a choral harmony where everything is high and nothing low. He can attain a true orchestral one only by restoring the first violins and summing forth the second violins and the violas to uncommon exertions.

Correct vocal proportion was attained in the solo quartet, Mmes. Reiberg and Homer, Messrs. Crooks and Gange. It could certainly have been as well brought about in the chorus, did managers but have their ears about them when scheming their platform. On the instrumental side of the matter, sometimes I wonder why so many artists are giving recitals, when their services could be turned to better account in the orchestral field, particularly in the second violin corner. Again, I marvel that so few show ambition to excel in cultivating the viola or "alto" part. The areas of inner harmony should offer, I think, occupation of the highest repute and recompense. In another light, the security of the strings as the chief influence in the orchestra of tomorrow depends on the carry-over of the performance. Henri Verbrughen requires it to hold the score. Nor do I note the slightest advantage in the memory method. Indeed, in the long run I find great disadvantage. For conductors who carry everything in their heads are likely to possess a very circumscripted repertory. Like pianists, they

know but few pieces and give them over and over again. To see Verbrughen read the Franck D minor Symphony and the Strauss "Till Eulenspiegel" Rondo off the page according to the interesting marks which I know he has written there was a veritable excitement. For I confess to pleasure in seeing as well as hearing music—not speaking of the orchestra in opera, where I would like to have it hidden; nor in oratorio, where I should like to have both it and the conductor on a lower level than the singers.

For a presentation of the Franck symphony with nobility of style and with restraint of sonority, hearers could thank Verbrughen. The work remains the position it long held as something comparable with the symphonies of Brahms, treated in his manner. "Till Eulenspiegel," may be a little too explicit for hearers, but he has heard it many times. But Verbrughen has the right idea of style for Strauss, even though he lines his phrases out with unnecessary sharpness. A sensitive, responsive body of performers, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra has extraordinary charm as long as it keeps to the gentler and more cheerful kinds of expression. It seems to me to be out of its element when it attempts noise, as in Beethoven's "Eroica" and the "Chamber Model," "Port of Call." It is more at home in the company of Belgian and German burghers than in that of Mediterranean algonoremen.

Wanda Landowska. Max Jacobs, with his Chamber Symphony Orchestra, brought out the concerto for harpsichord and orchestra in G minor by Philip Emanuel Bach at Aeolian Hall on the evening of Feb. 6. Wanda Landowska was the soloist. The music shows the composer working away from the contrapuntal rigidity of the elder Bach to the harmonic elasticity of Mozart. It disclosed especial freedom in the final movement in triple rhythm. For harpsichord technique, she has no doubt that Mme. Landowska must be accepted as the authority. Another harpsichordist whom I heard a while ago at a Plaza Hotel concert, Frances Pelton-Jones, has another mechanism of the hands, more like a pianist's. Mme. Pelton-Jones's instrument, a Dolmetsch, bore indications of the purposes of the maker. There could be heard, besides the twang of the strings, the clatter of the plucking device. Dolmetsch would be historic. For my part, I wish the Dolmetsch were at all costs. Mme. Pelton-Jones appeared with Miss Crystal Waters, soprano. Mme. Landowska, perchance, will at some time illustrate more particularly than have known heretofore, her notion of the harpsichord as an accompanying instrument for singing.

Doris Niles. Miss Doris Niles seems determined to keep the dance from decline, having given three recitals this season in Carnegie Hall, her last enterprise being a recital with Cornelia Niles assisting on the evening of Feb. 1. Miss Niles has perfected herself in both the classic style of the old ballet and the so-called classical style of the Duncan innovation. For my part, I wish she were continuing the association of music and the dance which Diaghileff instituted. But somewhat after the example of Mme. Pavlova, she employs a mere theater

orchestra, which plays small musical forms on a rather small plan of tone and execution. Alfred Blumen, pianist, appearing in Aeolian Hall on the evening of Feb. 2, played with clearness and vigor the sonata, op. 31, No. 3, of Beethoven, and he set forth with remarkable variety of mood the episode of the "Garaal" of Schumann. Maurice Dumesnil, pianist, appearing in the Town Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 5, played pieces by Debussy and Chopin, using for the Chopin works the composer's piano, which he has brought to the United States from France. As he went along, he made brief program comment. Mr. Blumen represented the interpretative side and Mr. Dumesnil the expository; but as I think of them both now, Mr. Blumen, without talk, proved the better man at explanation, while Mr. Dumesnil proved the better in spite of his lecturing, at interpretation.

Challapin's Basilio. Rumor comes down the classic centuries, a character for writers: to the Homeric imagination, a sort of Olympian messenger, telling plain news; to the Virgilian, an independent personage, as covetous of fiction as generous with fact. Calumny comes down both classic and chivalrous centuries, a figure for painters; to Apelles, an enemy hardly to be escaped; to Botticelli, reason one to be, in all right and rational, conquered. The two conceptions are in Beaumarchais. Calumny is a woman, they are reduced to dignity to "dangerous leg." Then, Rossini. They are col legno, crescendo, sforzando, and what not else that goes to make up a musical formula in the manner of the comic. Lastly, Chappin. They are a frightful mask, expressive of everything that is ridiculous and impotent.

Calumny, countenanced by Chappin, was the chief matter of Rossini's "Barber of Seville," text by Sterbini, after Beaumarchais, as presented at Mecca Auditorium last evening. Who will deny that Don Basilio's scene in the second act of the piece is one of the most epic and even one of the most dramatic in the length and breadth of the opera repertoire? Figaro is but a type from Menander's comedies, a variation on a theme as old as the theater. But Basilio is himself, as much an individual, as far as he goes, as Mevillephoebe. He actually represents little, but he connotes a vast catalogue of human traits. A small thing for a great artist to devote a winter to. But in opera, singers ordinarily have slight chance to experiment with a rôle and interpret it to an original effect. High possibilities of reform may reside in Chappin's little organization. Who knows?

A very successful debut is to be recorded in connection with the New York opening—that of Marguerite Cobbe, who took the part of Rosina. Charm of voice, repose of manner, mastery on the stage. Strauss's "A Hero's Life" engaged the energies of the Philharmonic Orchestra at Carnegie Hall this evening. Wilhelm Furtwängler beginning his season of conducting. The occasion was in striking contrast to Beethoven meetings of last week, at which Mr. Toscanini presided. But the music was another sort of thing entirely, the voice of a different period; a voice more confident of itself, and yet more apt at concession. It turns boisterous and repressed, but always good-natured. On the program was the Schumann violinello concerto, Pablo Casals, violoncello.

Beethoven for the People

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Jan. 20.

THE year 1927 will be the most critical that Beethoven's music has gone through during its history. If the work is strong enough to stand all the festivals held in the composer's honor he will certainly have proved a greater master than he has hitherto been considered to be. Were not those right who proposed that, in honor of Beethoven, not a single note of his should be played for some time?

But we must not exaggerate the tediousness of certain quarters of the excess of Beethoven culture. It is mainly due to the fact that young composers, disturbed by the existence of a genius like Beethoven, would banish him from musical life. Was it not he that started the great romantic movement which filled the nineteenth century?

Seeing it from another angle, we must confess that even the Beethoven centenary may do some good. There are many people who, far from being bored by him, welcome the opportunity of becoming more intimately acquainted with the master, whom they have known by name more than by his works. And they wish to enlarge their somewhat superficial knowledge of the famous man. If for the persons of an older generation Beethoven has lost something of his attraction, he may have been very much to the music-lovers of a present generation, in a world too full of amusement and jazz music to devote its attention to a decidedly anti-jazz master like Beethoven.

Beethoven's Sonatas. Since Beethoven was regarded, for his time, as the most important composer, it will be of some use to examine whether or not he comes up to the democratic ideal of the present epoch.

It is beyond dispute that the best method for understanding Beethoven is to play his sonatas, which constitute the kernel of his music. Was there, in Germany at least, any house in which Beethoven sonatas were not played? Moreover, this custom was extended to the concert-rooms. Beethoven was not missing from any concert-program. Hans von Bülow was the first to play even the last sonatas, hardly accessible to the average concertgoer, at his recitals. This may have been very instructive, but undoubtedly helped to change the concert platform into a place of instruction rather than of entertainment. For we must not forget that the institution of concerts is due not to the needs of the connoisseurs who

were able to play and to study all this music at home, but to the desire of the average music-lover who seeks in the concert an instructive entertainment, without the feeling of a lesson being given to him.

Change in Programs. The last decades of musical life have, partly for this reason, brought about a change in concert-programs, in so far as the predominance of classical works, with Beethoven as their center, has been abandoned in favor of the less weighty and generally more entertaining modern musical literature.

It must, however, be added, that in Germany the instructive side of the concert is still more emphasized than anywhere else. A Beethoven recital by an outstanding performer would perhaps be exceptional, though not unheard-of. When d'Albert, who has never ceased to be counted among the great performers, played Beethoven sonatas in the concert halls, for all assembled were convinced that they would hear an ideal interpretation of the works of the great master. They were sure to witness the act of creation in the rendering of the performance. Great strength as well as poetic feeling, the playing of Beethoven playing far above the level of the average Beethoven performance. But though, owing to the technical carelessness of the pianist, some details were defective.

Artur Schnabel Series. It was therefore a great moment, when Artur Schnabel began the first of his Beethoven recitals to be given for the people in memory of the great master. Fancy, that at a time when the radio is accused of taking away so much of the interest, not only in piano playing, but in serious music itself, the large house of the Volkshaus was crowded even before the first recital, and that the first time in their lives, a complete and perfect Beethoven interpretation. It becomes evident that Beethoven is still the advocate of democracy he once was. His reputation as the master for the people may have been enhanced by the long stretch of time since his first appearance. For in the meantime a work such as the Ninth Symphony, in which the ideal of democracy seems to have been realized in a degree never witnessed before, has found its way to the masses. For the first time the Ninth Symphony the people go back to the composer of the sonatas, which receive a new light from the interpretative artist. Some works of Beethoven appear old-fashioned to modern ears, but the whole he has a great influence on the masses.

Artur Schnabel, who, without following the chronological order, gives an account of Beethoven's creative work as represented on the keyboard, has become the true preacher of the Beethoven gospel. He does not emphasize the titanic force of Beethoven, as did d'Albert, but puts the master before the audience as the result of deep knowledge, great seriousness, and thorough musicianship, so that it may rightly be said that no other pianist nowadays would be able to give so clear a notion of Beethoven in the light of modern thought.

Classical Ideal. For Schnabel, who as a performer professes the classical ideal, belongs as a composer to the most advanced modern school. His power is shown by his wonderful capacity of going to the depths of Beethoven work, without ever losing sight of the effect to be produced on the hearer. I know of no other pianist so sure of his tempo. To this may be added the plasticity of his tone. It is strange enough that such a performer, who may be called the most popular of Berlin pianists, has not achieved international fame. Perhaps he seems too pedagogic for the larger public of the world. But taken as a whole, he represents one of the most interesting individuals of our present musical epoch.

A rather seldom heard Beethoven work, his great Fugue Op. 133, was performed in a recent Philharmonic concert, under Wilhelm Furtwängler. It is one of the greatest achievements of a master who, very unlike Bach, took up the fugue toward the end of his career.

Bagpipes, Drums and Trumpets

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Jan. 25

WE have it on the authority of a Duke—and what evidence could be more impressive—that Shakespeare made immediate use of incidental music in his plays. Of course, it was a foreign Duke who in "Twelfth Night" thus addressed the musicians: "If music be the food of love, play on; Give me excess of it, that, surfeiting, the appetite may sicken, and so die." In these drabber days one simply cannot imagine an English Duke, however romantic, talking like that, even to the brass band at an agricultural show.

A statistician has counted in Shakespeare's works no fewer than 500 passages dealing more or less directly with music or musical instruments. Shakespeare the musician is a prominent figure among Shakespeare the philosopher, gardener, soldier, man of letters, naturalist, ornithologist and the hundred and one other Shakespeares. He seems to have been everything and everybody except Lord Bacon, and he is certainly one of the few poets whose references to music are not read without blushing for their author. There is reason for thinking, therefore, that could Shakespeare himself witness a modern performance of his work he would have something to say about the music. If that, even he had any vocabulary left after telling the performers on the stage what he thought of their dictation. An ear so sensitive to the rhythm and music of words could not be unresponsive to the art that so often inspired them.

Bantock's Bagpipes. The music which Granville Bantock has written for Sybil Thorndike's production of "Macbeth" does not steal over the ear "like the sweet sound," that breathes upon a bank of violets." It begins acridly with the skirl of the swollen bagpipe, that instrument which Chaucer tells us helped to pass the time and encourage the steps of the Canterbury pilgrims. Although Chaucer does not mention it, the bagpipes were probably in the rear and so lent enchantment to the view in front. A small thing for a great artist to devote a winter to. But in opera, singers ordinarily have slight chance to experiment with a rôle and interpret it to an original effect. High possibilities of reform may reside in Chappin's little organization. Who knows?

A very successful debut is to be recorded in connection with the New York opening—that of Marguerite Cobbe, who took the part of Rosina. Charm of voice, repose of manner, mastery on the stage. Strauss's "A Hero's Life" engaged the energies of the Philharmonic Orchestra at Carnegie Hall this evening. Wilhelm Furtwängler beginning his season of conducting. The occasion was in striking contrast to Beethoven meetings of last week, at which Mr. Toscanini presided. But the music was another sort of thing entirely, the voice of a different period; a voice more confident of itself, and yet more apt at concession. It turns boisterous and repressed, but always good-natured. On the program was the Schumann violinello concerto, Pablo Casals, violoncello.

Bantock and Bassoons. Bantock's preference for bagpipes, bassoons, brass and percussion to make music for "Macbeth" would have pleased Shakespeare, to whom for the most part, the very sound of the instruments would be familiarly strange. Miss Thorndike's choice of composer was again a happy thought. Bantock is an artist who is curiously dependent on external stimuli. Music rarely comes to him by herself; he is nearly always heralded by some adjective or other. Scotch, Persian, Russian, Greek—the more outlandish the national label the better. He has written music so Celtic in character

that when his "Hebridean" Symphony was produced in Glasgow the local critics hailed him as a Scottish composer, a legend that still persists north of the Tweed. Racially, however, Bantock is a Londoner who once spent a holiday in Scotland. If ever the Teheran, Isfahan, or Nalshapur choral societies give his choral and orchestral work "Omar Khayyam," he will no doubt be acclaimed as a great Persian composer. But if Bantock uses up more manuscript paper than any other composer in England and is a globe trotter in the art of music, there is, after all, something to be said for speed, spontaneity and adventure. These characteristics are admirable in the theater, as Shakespeare knew. The best incidental music ever written—that by Mendelssohn for "A Midsummer-Night's Dream"—sparkles with them.

Really Incidental. In London theaters incidental music is really incidental. Unophisticated people may imagine that theater orchestras are there to be listened to. Managers know better. Without music during the intervals conversation would be damped down and smoulder without bursting into flame; comparative silence might even mean criticism of the play, the production, the acting. A solitary piano, however, is enough to put things right; provide music and a London theater will talk in its sleep. The greater the babel, which with every justification the schoolboy proclaims "babble," the more a manager shakes hands with himself. And the more the composer of the incidental music kicks himself for having overlooked this habit of London audiences. The beautiful music which Flecker wrote for Flecker's "Hassan" was drowned every night in a deluge of talk.

Very sensibly, Bantock did not waste much time in writing music for conversation and there was no pretence. His unconventional orchestras were extraordinarily successful in conjuring up for us the gloomy, haunted atmosphere of the play. There is practically no attempt to portray musically the emotions of these guilt-weary characters who start at each other and then, in a baric music of bagpipe, trumpet and drum heights our sense of their surroundings. We see their slanting pikes and rude banners against pigmy sunsets. We hear rusts of their shortcoming, the same dark battlements of Macbeth's castle and watch the startled seagulls circling in the mist blowing from Moray Firth. These very unpleasant people astounded the picturesqueness. The most astonishing thing about them is that, instead of being the most respectable Scotch, they spoke miraculously English.

Wise producers should persuade Bantock to accept a standing order for Shakespearean music.

Brahms Program Given by Mr. Koussevitzky. After the storm, the rainbow. After the Copland Concerto, which in the last fortnight has divided brother against brother, and doubtless will be forgotten within a twelvemonth, an all-Brahms program was offered yesterday by Serge Koussevitzky to the patrons of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It opened with the "Tragic" Overture, closed with the Second Symphony and contained between these the Second Piano Concerto in B flat, with Moris Rosenthal as soloist. Subscribers, therefore, may take heart; the foundations of Symphony Hall no doubt will stand secure at least until after the Beethoven Festival in March.

Nor was there anything in the performance which should upset the defenders of the established order. The conductor, and the soloist as well, appeared to be concerned only with vitalizing the music of the venerated composer. Naturally, having the qualifications, they succeeded. The symphony, for example, was lyrically and strikingly set forth, to the clear delight of the audience. Strangely enough, the overture, quite as eloquently done, was received impassively.

Mr. Rosenthal was an excellent choice for soloist in such a program. For a forthright pianist, with superlative technique and no nonsense about him. But this, of course, does not mean that there was any lack of poetic charm. Indeed the pianist's qualities were less evident in the stress of the first movement than in the Andante and the Allegretto.

Composers Stasoff Aided. The chief composers whom Stasoff actually helped by his suggestions are, apart from Rimsky-Korsakoff himself, Tchaikovsky, Borodin, Balakireff and Moussorgsky. To Tchaikovsky he offered, during the seventies, about half a dozen plans for symphonic poems—of which Tchaikovsky used only one, that for "The Tempest." He also considered with him the scenarios of two operas. To Borodin he gave the plan of the opera, "Prince Igor," and he assisted him in the libretto.

To Balakireff he indicated, in 1858, many old English tunes suitable for use in the incidental music to "King Lear," which Balakireff had begun to write. In 1861 he suggested to him the old native legend of Sadko by way of foundation for a program symphony. Balakireff having rejected the notion, it was passed on to Moussorgsky and finally to Rimsky-Korsakoff, whose tone poem, "Sadko," was completed in 1867. It is likely that Stasoff made many other suggestions to Balakireff. Unfortunately, only the first installment of the collected correspondence between the two is available in print, and this goes no farther than 1863.

Encouraged Moussorgsky. Stasoff was the only member of the group to have a genuine belief in Moussorgsky's genius to encourage him when all the others remained suspicious or even hostile. He assisted him in the work of writing the libretto of "Boris Godunov"; in 1870 and in 1875, he came forth with plans for other operas, which were never written. And in 1872 he suggested "Khovantchina," in the composition of which he assisted Moussorgsky, step by step, proving most wise and helpful in his advice and criticism.

Such was the man who in the Memoirs is made to appear as a well meaning but insignificant enthusiast, who spent a good deal of his time broadcasting unorthodox views or loudly proclaiming his rapacity when somebody else had done something which took his fancy.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's recollections of the part played by Stasoff's advice in the planning and carrying out of some of his own works found surprising little place in the Memoirs. In fact, at times, the very wording of the Memoirs seems to preclude the very hypothesis that Stasoff might have played a part, however small.

"Sadko." For instance, with regard to the tone poem "Sadko," Rimsky-Korsakoff simply says, "Moussorgsky had planned to write a 'Sadko,' he gave his intention and offered me the idea. Balakireff approved it, and I set to work." Not a word is said of the fact that the program (which constituted the actual plan of the music) was thought out and fully written by Stasoff. On the contrary, Rimsky-Korsakoff proceeds to say: "The form of the music accrued from the subject selected by me."

Nearly 30 years later, Rimsky-Korsakoff decided to write an opera on the same subject. He consulted Stasoff on the matter. And in the Memoirs he says, "Stasoff gave me a few bits of advice, especially the idea of the first scene." Further he says that in the course of a talk with the poet Blakie, "the notion cropped up to introduce a new character, Sadko's wife." As it happens, however, we see from a letter, dated July 7, 1894, that Stasoff gave Rimsky-Korsakoff not "a few bits of advice," but a very circumstantial, carefully thought out set of emendations, which affected the whole plan and included the introduction of Sadko's wife. Most of these suggestions were eventually followed.

"The Maid of Pskov." This was not the first time that Stasoff had helped Rimsky-Korsakoff in the planning of an opera. Indeed, when Rimsky-Korsakoff started writing his first opera, "The Maid of Pskov," Stasoff gave him quite a number of helpful suggestions, embodied in two letters, dated May 30 and May 31, 1871, respectively. He also called the composer's attention to certain little-known facts and texts, with the result that the scenario of the opera was eventually remodeled and much improved. But again, there is no single word to that effect in the Memoirs.

By way of conclusion, I must again express the wish that when a new edition of the translated Memoirs is called for, the most vital complements and correctives be provided either by means of footnotes or in an introduction.

AMUSEMENTS. BOSTON. JORDAN HALL, TUES. EVE, FEB. 15. 1927. BANNERMAN. OLIVIA CATE. Monday Afternoon, February 14, at 3. STEINWAY PIANO. H. S. WILLIAMS, Manager. Pierce Building, Boston, Mass.

Shubert Boston Opera House. CHICAGO OPERA. Today at 2. LA BOHEME. Tonight at 8. IL TROVATORE. SONG RECITAL. GLADSTONE JACKSON. Friday Evening Feb. 10, at 8:15. Tickets 50c, \$1.20, \$1.65, now at \$1.15. CONCERT FOR TWO HARPS. ASSISTED BY VIOLIN. Artias de Volt. STEINWAY PIANO. Kathryn E. Perkins. Feb. 23, at 8:15. Tickets \$1.10, \$1.65, at the Hall.

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Rimsky-Korsakoff and Stasoff

By M. D. CALVOCCORESSI

London, Jan. 10

HAVING argued in a previous article (see The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 22) that Rimsky-Korsakoff, in his Memoirs, does not deal quite fairly with Balakireff, there remains for me to indicate that the picture he conveys of Vladimir Stasoff, the critic and adviser to whom all Russian composers owe so much, is not altogether faithful.

In his preface to the published correspondence between Rimsky-Korsakoff and Stasoff (which appeared in 1912 in a Russian monthly) Vladimir Karelin declares that the appearance of the Memoirs greatly distressed all Rimsky-Korsakoff's friends, and delighted his opponents. For in the book hardly a reference was made to the countless services rendered by Stasoff, nor to the closeness of the friendship between the two men; and more than once Stasoff is represented as playing a part in an over-eager, extensible busybody, rather than that of the sound, very useful counselor that he actually was. Doubtless, Karelin tactfully concludes (and another critic of the Memoirs, Timofeev, says the same thing in almost the same words), that Stasoff's activities, merits and unflattering co-operation in the labors of his composer friends were so well known that there was no need to dwell upon the point.

But, unfortunately, this holds good for Russian readers only. The facts of the case are hardly known outside Russia. Hence, there is a possibility of the assertions in the Memoirs being taken as representing the whole story about Stasoff until the correspondence I refer to is known—when everybody will surely agree that it constitutes, as Karelin puts it, "an indispensable complement to the Memoirs."

There is plenty of other evidence to show that Stasoff and his circle should not be dismissed lightly. Stasoff, of course, was not infallible. Now and then his likes and dislikes may have been uncritical, and his suggestions not altogether wise. But even after making ample allowance for his shortcomings, the man remains a big balance on the right side. His scholarship and his enthusiasm greatly contributed to the welfare and progress of the Russian national school. He teamed with suggestions for operas or symphonic works, which he lavished upon the composers around him, and to which many of the finest Russian works owe their inception. When his biography is written (for, strange to say, nobody in Russia or outside Russia has undertaken this much needed task) the full tale will come to light. Meanwhile, a bare outline may serve a purpose.

Composers Stasoff Aided. The chief composers whom Stasoff actually helped by his suggestions are, apart from Rimsky-Korsakoff himself, Tchaikovsky, Borodin, Balakireff and Moussorgsky. To Tchaikovsky he offered, during the seventies, about half a dozen plans for symphonic poems—of which Tchaikovsky used only one, that for "The Tempest." He also considered with him the scenarios of two operas. To Borodin he gave the plan of the opera, "Prince Igor," and he assisted him in the libretto.

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Encouraged Moussorgsky. Stasoff was the only member of the group to have a genuine belief in Moussorgsky's genius to encourage him when all the others remained suspicious or even hostile. He assisted him in the work of writing the libretto of "Boris Godunov"; in 1870 and in 1875, he came forth with plans for other operas, which were never written. And in 1872 he suggested "Khovantchina," in the composition of which he assisted Moussorgsky, step by step, proving most wise and helpful in his advice and criticism.

Such was the man who in the Memoirs is made to appear as a well meaning but insignificant enthusiast, who spent a good deal of his time broadcasting unorthodox views or loudly proclaiming his rapacity when somebody else had done something which took his fancy.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's recollections of the part played by Stasoff's advice in the planning and carrying out of some of his own works found surprising little place in the Memoirs. In fact, at times, the very wording of the Memoirs seems to preclude the very hypothesis that Stasoff might have played a part, however small.

"Sadko." For instance, with regard to the tone poem "Sadko," Rimsky-Korsakoff simply says, "Moussorgsky had planned to write a 'Sadko,' he gave his intention and offered me the idea. Balakireff approved it, and I set to work." Not a word is said of the fact that the program (which constituted the actual plan of the music) was thought out and fully written by Stasoff. On the contrary, Rimsky-Korsakoff proceeds to say: "The form of the music accrued from the subject selected by me."

Nearly 30 years later, Rimsky-Korsakoff decided to write an opera on the same subject. He consulted Stasoff on the matter. And in the Memoirs he says, "Stasoff gave me a few bits of advice, especially the idea of the first scene." Further he says that in the course of a talk with the poet Blakie, "the notion cropped up to introduce a new character, Sadko's wife." As it happens, however, we see from a letter, dated July 7, 1894, that Stasoff gave Rimsky-Korsakoff not "a few bits of advice," but a very circumstantial, carefully thought out set of emendations, which affected the whole plan and included the introduction of Sadko's wife. Most of these suggestions were eventually followed.

Beethoven Centenary Festival

Symphonies, Mass Solennis, Chamber Music, and Addresses

BOSTON

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Assisted by

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THE HOME FORUM

The Old Gentleman Remembers

At the Symphony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF IT had not been for the toast rack I might never have heard the bit of history that thrilled me so that bleak December afternoon when the Old Gentleman opened my study door and tiptoed in to rest and dream in my easy chair for that long hour that holds the last glimmer of departing daylight and ushers in the first soft darkness.

I kept on writing busily until I heard the insistent voice of the Old Gentleman:

"Where did you get that toast rack, young lady?"

I laughed, as only privileged nieces are permitted to laugh at white-haired, elderly gentlemen who have been beloved companions to them for long, happy years.

"You gave it to me with your own generous hands," I told him, "and, scenting a story back of it that you refused to relate to me, I straightway promoted the precious old thing to a place of honor on my desk and made a letter file out of it. See, I've even gone so far as to dress it up with a fetching red, white and blue bow."

"Don't be facetious, young woman; if you knew whose hands had touched that old rack and what memories it brings me, you would be a bit more respectful in your remarks."

"Couldn't you tell me about it?" I questioned very humbly.

The last flush of rose faded slowly out of the western sky, faster and faster darkness hemmed us in; still the Old Gentleman sat there, memory mellowing his keen blue eyes, his white, beautifully modeled hands resting finger tip to finger tip while the years rolled their glowing pages out before him.

"It was something in those stirring days," he began at last in the faraway, dreamy voice that always pre-empted a story, "to have Mr. Lincoln come to Baltimore. We Republicans (poor little handful that we were) were always walking on air when word came that he was to be with us. On the particular occasion I am telling you about, because of some hard places I had gotten through and some help I had been possible for me to give my party, I was delegated to sit beside the President when we dined him at the old Union Club, where we had all our powwows in those times. That old toast rack, young woman, that you pile up with trashy papers (I told you a while ago that the darkness) is the very one that stood between us as we sat there talking over the prospects of bringing Maryland into a more friendly frame toward the great Union cause that lay so close to our hearts."

"I had met Mr. Lincoln many times," the Old Gentleman continued, "I had talked with him when others were with me, but I never learned to know my President until we sat there in the old club, the forerunner of the Union League of today, while secret service men hovered near and officers kept up a steady guard outside."

"It might have been because I was so young and so full of enthusiasm that his great, kindly heart went out to me; at any rate, he dropped my officer's title and spoke to me in

fatherly, gentle tones as if he, too, were enjoying our intimate relations.

"It's right nice to have this little visit with you, John. Just you forget that I'm President for the little while we have together. That's how we'll get to know each other."

"He reached one long hand out and began to play with the toast rack, his eyes losing some of their habitual sadness. I've watched you come along, John, and it's been fine to see you keep the fires of enthusiasm burning right along."

"Do you remember the time the young Republicans came to you that first year of the war, Mr. Lincoln?" I questioned eagerly. A smile played around his big, sensitive mouth. "It's not likely I'll forget you boys."

"And McPhail?" I broke in. The President laughed in sudden, happy recollection.

"McPhail was the impudent rascal who got the last word, was he?" I nodded. Mr. Lincoln was leaning back in his chair in ungainly ease, merriment sparkling in his eyes. "I remember standing there by the long sofa in the White House parlor thanking God for the fresh enthusiasm you young Maryland Republicans were bringing me. I recall your yellow head, John, and your eager young eyes that seemed to burn fresh fire into my tired heart."

"He stopped for a moment and I sat very still recalling the scene that lived so vividly in our hearts. I can see him now standing there with one hand resting on the old sofa and his keen eyes searching our faces and finally looking far beyond us as if they visioned the way we must travel. Every line of his face spoke of sacrifice and service, of consecration to a great trust; only the whimsical tenderness of his smile as it rested on us in fatherly affection reassured and strengthened us. If we had followed our Lincoln before, if we had fought and sacrificed and worked for our cause, we would henceforth redouble our efforts. In the quiet, sad firmness of the great figure before us our hearts rested, reassured. Our weary feet, fiery enthusiasm to fall away at the first difficulty; ours was the firm, steadfast purpose that shone from the eyes of the Great Emancipator."

"What did you feel like while you were there with him?" I questioned softly.

"The Old Gentleman's voice broke strangely. 'Feel like?' he repeated after me. 'What did we feel like? We felt like children waiting for a father's guidance, ready to obey even when we could not quite understand.'"

"You didn't finish telling what he said that day at the club," I reminded him.

"We were laughing about McPhail, and Mr. Lincoln asked me how it came about. 'You were reminding us,' I told him, 'how much sacrifice every good cause demanded of its followers. You told us we were fore-runners in a great cause but that many fore-runners in many great causes had not been visibly benefited. Then you cited the case of Moses who was not allowed to enter the Promised Land.'"

"Mr. Lincoln laughed out loud then: 'Sure enough,' he said, 'I remember it all now. Your young McPhail hoped to his feet and made me a sweeping bow before he started us all by asking me to explain why Moses was deprived of his heritage, and I had to admit that it was because of his sins.'"

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing Billy McPhail's determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin you young Republicans have committed is that we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh that had then boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study," "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the other leaders of the world fade into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"Darkness had fallen softly until only a glimmer of light from a street lamp found its way to my desk and lighted up the silver toast rack, then flickered over to the white crown of the Old Gentleman's head and rested there!"

E. G. R. Y.

Very Early

The country road is covered with morning moisture. It is neither rain, nor frost, nor yet dew; it is rather a series of exquisitely toned individual drops lying in strings like fairy beads, and holding the sky within their hearts. It is something actively impressive, bidding one stand and look and question; the tenderness of form is new. It is soft and gentle, and a strange delicate warmth as of a very faint breath rises slowly upward from the ground.

Across the roadway lies a little track in the moisture, a perfect pattern of minute, thread-like feet where a bird has run into the wet grass beneath the bushes. A small gray-brown feather is here, too, caught on the edge of a spider's web. It is soft to the touch, and a little warm—something to keep and treasure for a time.

The sun has converted the roadway into a track of golden-red light. The strings of moisture-beads are running together and trickling into the little ruts, and a cart horse bearing on its broad back a whistling boy treads heavily upon the prints of the bird without heading, and turns great eyes upon you in passing as if to question your indolence.

These are the early morning moments when spring is actively present—very near and very real; when the sun stands sweetly upon the quiet roads and blinks blue eyes up at the sky—and whistles too, maybe, from the lips of a lad as he slowly rolls by on the back of his unromantic steed, and winks in and out of the tree shadows, and passes into the distance.

Violins, cry out your longings.

What is it you want?

Are you not satisfied that your leader is concert-master?

Do you want the others to keep quiet so that you may weep undisturbed?

Or sing?

You are selfish.

And insistent.

Why do you keep on with your questioning?

Why not be calm and quiet.

And give the violas a chance?

Ab—hear them!

They feel just as you do—Only more reconciled.

They have loved more and dreamed less.

And the cellos—

All this time they have wept quietly.

With a song just underneath.

They do not question.

At least, not as you do.

They know the answer.

Even while they are asking.

You need not be disturbed.

And curious, violins.

Just when the cellos have reassured you.

Why must you cry out again?

Listen!

There is an answer.

To all questioning.

Listen!

Beneath the other voices,

Rolling, throbbing, sobbing even,

But certain, eternal

Like ocean music,

Comes the voice of the basses.

Violins, play upon that sound ocean.

Sink your questions in its

Swelling wave-mountains,

And in its rolling harmony

Forget the noisy trumpets,

The eager woodwinds

(Especially the piccolo,

So agile and unlikely)

Forget them all!

Remember only the

Basses—the basses and the

Tall gold harp.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.



Old England Under Snow. From a Drawing by W. A. Chase

The Cliffs for One Day

Our sitting-room opened on to a little lawn, beyond which the ground dropped suddenly to the sea, while over about two miles of water were the hills of the Dorsetshire coast.

Golden Cap, with its bright crest of yellow sand, and the dark blue Lias Cliff of Black Ven. When I came down early in the morning the sun was rising opposite, shining into the room over a calm sea, along an avenue of light, by degrees, as it rose, the whole sea glowed in the sunshine, while the hills were bathed in a violet mist. By breakfast time all colour had faded from the sea—it was like silver passing on each side into gray; the sky blue, flecked with fleecy clouds; while, on the gentler slopes of the coast opposite, fields and woods, quarries and lines of stratification began to show themselves, though the cliffs were still in shadow, and the more distant headlands were a more succession of ghosts, each one fainter than the one before it. As the morning advances the sea becomes blue, the dark woods, green meadows, and golden cornfields of the opposite coast more distinct, the details of the cliffs come gradually into view, and fishing-boats with dark sails begin to appear.

Gradually, as the sun rises higher, a yellow line of shore appears under the opposite cliffs, and the sea changes its color, mapping itself out as it were, the shallower parts turning blue, almost green; the deeper ones violet. This does not last long—a thunder-storm comes up.

But the storm is soon over. The clouds break, the rain stops, the sun shines once more, the hills opposite come out again. They are divided not only into fields and woods, but into sunshine and shadow. The sky clears, and as the sun begins to descend westwards the sea becomes one beautiful clear uniform azure, changing again soon to pale blue in front, and dark violet beyond; and once more, as clouds begin to gather again, into an archipelago of bright blue sea and islands of deep ultramarine. As the sun travels westward, the opposite hills change again. They scarcely seem like the same country. What was in sun is now in shade, and what was in shade now lies bright in the sunshine. The sea once more becomes a uniform solid blue, only flecked in places by sounds of wind, and becoming paler towards evening as the sun sinks, the cliffs which catch his setting rays losing their deep colour and in some places looking almost as white as chalk; while at sunset they light up again for a moment with a golden glow, the sea at the same time striking to a cold gray. But soon the hills grow cold, too. Golden Cap holding out bravely to the last, and the shades of evening settle over cliff and wood, cornfield and meadow.—SIR JOHN LUTWICK, in "The Beauties of Nature."

The English Bible as Literature

The Authorized Version of the Bible is a piece of literature without any parallel in modern times. Other countries, of course, have their translations of the Bible, but they are not great works of art. . . . We cannot understand the nature and value of its influence unless we also understand something of the process by which it came to be what it is, unless we realize that it is more than a translation, that it expresses the religious thoughts and emotions of Englishmen as well as of Jews and early Christians.

It could not do this if it had been made as most books are made, in a few years and by one man. It was more than two hundred years in the making. . . . The Middle Ages were in their decadence when Wycliffe began it; the Renaissance was changing quickly into the modern world when it was finished. In this period of transition it was accomplished while many things of great beauty and value were being destroyed; and it has proved itself a substitute for some of the best of these, perhaps the only substitute the modern world has produced in the Middle Ages religion had a splendid and highly organized means of expression in architecture and all its subsidiary arts. Then the great Cathedral rose by the labour of many hands. . . . Not one of them was the work of a single man, and when it was finished, in this period of transition it was accomplished while many things of great beauty and value were being destroyed; and it has proved itself a substitute for some of the best of these, perhaps the only substitute the modern world has produced in the Middle Ages religion had a splendid and highly organized means of expression in architecture and all its subsidiary arts. Then the great Cathedral rose by the labour of many hands. . . . Not one of them was the work of a single man, and when it was finished, in this period of transition it was accomplished while many things of great beauty and value were being destroyed; and it has proved itself a substitute for some of the best of these, perhaps the only substitute the modern world has produced in the Middle Ages religion had a splendid and highly organized means of expression in architecture and all its subsidiary arts. 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EDITORS URGED TO HELP STATE

Wisconsin University Head Seeks Aid in Surveying Needs for Future

Special from Monitor Bureau
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 12 (Special).—Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, challenged Wisconsin editors to join with other "fundamental social agencies" in surveying the physical, social and human resources of the State and mapping out a program for Wisconsin's development during the next 50 years.

Speaking at the convention dinner of the Wisconsin Press Association, Dr. Frank invited the editors of the State to conclude their annual automobile tour at the University next summer and there to co-operate in a conference with representatives of the fundamental social agencies and instruments of the State, who will "take the first steps in a survey of the big human social problems Wisconsin throws up; the problems of the church, the state, and the university."

Before advancing his proposal, the Wisconsin educator declared his belief that the increasing complexity of civilization may cause a breakdown of its structure; that the present government is near bankruptcy; and that the political state is collapsing as a realistic agency of social control.

Progress in Churches

Observe Father and Son Week

Hundreds of churches of many denominations have just observed annual Father and Son Week. Programs in schools, churches, secular organizations are to follow. The Y. M. C. A. of Providence, R. I., is credited with having originated the project with a banquet for fathers and sons in 1907. Ten years later the Kansas City Association adopted the plan, and Detroit followed the next year. The plan has spread widely.

Purposes of the movement, as outlined by the Detroit News, are to keep alive the best in American home life for the growing boy; to have fathers renew their interest in and reconnect themselves to their paternal obligations; to lead sons to deeper respect for their fathers and their homes; to lead both men and boys to recognize the church and Sunday school as factors in the development of their character; to encourage fathers and sons to accept in a larger way their privileges of citizenship; to emphasize the importance of early moral training in physical, mental, spiritual, social and economic activities for boys; and to advance the cause of world peace by creating among the fathers and sons of the world a spirit of Christian brotherhood.

Polish Churches Unite

Union of Polish Evangelical Churches has been accomplished at Vilna, Dr. Adolf Keller reports. These six churches, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the German United Church, the Evangelical Church of Augsburg and Helvetia Confession in Poland, the Evangelical United Church in Silesia, and the two Reformed Churches—have found an agreement and have formed a Federal Council consisting of 16 members. The task of this council is to avoid misunderstandings between the churches, which were so strongly separated hitherto by national and confessional antagonism, and to further the common tasks of Protestantism in Poland.

Huguenot Church to Build

L'Eglise du Saint-Esprit, New York, the only Huguenot church in the United States which has services in French, has closed the church building at 151 West 17th street, which for years has been its home, and is holding services in the hall of the Franco-American Institute on Sixth Street, pending the erection of a new church edifice.

Why Should We Fear?

Let us remember that we can have in this life all that God intended us to have. But we must face the right way. Beholding in a mirror the character of God we are changing into the same image. Why should we be in fear of sickness or poverty or old age, in doubt about our destiny, in dread of what tomorrow may bring forth, when we have faith in all things to work together for our own good, and the good of those who come within the radius of our influence?—The Rev. Dr. George Laughton.

World Missionary Conference

It is 16 years since the World Missionary Conference met at Edinburgh. The standing committee of the International Missionary Council has decided to hold the next full meeting of the Council in Jerusalem in the spring of 1928. For this important conference the membership of the Council is to be doubled, in order to bring into the members of indigenous churches from China, India, Japan, Africa and other parts. It is desired that, as part of its outcome, there may arise a new understanding between Eastern Christians and western churches.

Presbyterian Debt Sliced

The entire indebtedness of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, which was about \$968,000, will have been canceled by March 31, when the General Assembly will be held at San Francisco, declared the Rev. Dr. William F. Klein, director of the division of evangelism, speaking at the concluding session of the evangelistic convention of the Boston presbytery with the presbytery of the New England and Providence co-operating.

Dr. Klein explained that the debt was caused by the consolidation of the 14 divisions of the church into the present four. "It was three years ago that we consolidated," he said. "During the first two years we were in debt about \$968,000, but we have since brought the amount of indebtedness down to less than \$100,000."

Church Union and Unity

"I do not see that any great spiritual gain is likely to come as the result of a 'church union' that is brought about by the same sort of arguments that effect mergers of steel plants and cotton mills. Our varied churches need rather a unity that will come

as a result of a new vision of themselves and their purpose. The church union is a problem of spiritual renewal."—Glenn Frank, president of University of Wisconsin.

Nears Three Century Mark
The Collegiate Church (Dutch Reformed) of New York, which is preparing for its tricentennial celebration was established in 1625 when New York was New Amsterdam.

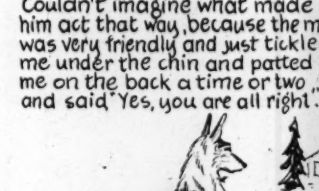
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



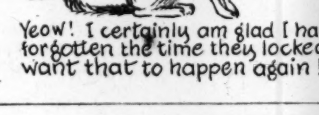
Of today and I took a long hike this morning and as we were going along Maple Avenue we met a stranger who acted as though he wanted to get acquainted with us.



Couldn't imagine what made him so friendly and just looked me under the chin and patted me on the back a time or two, and said 'Yes, you are all right.'



But the moment he walked away, I rushed up to me and said 'Don't you know who he is? And when he said 'dog catcher' I was too habber jacked for words.



Yes! I certainly am glad I had on my license tag! I haven't forgotten the time they locked me up in the pound—wouldn't want that to happen again!

A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THE future of the daily press was discussed by Wickham Steed, formerly editor of the London Times and now editor of the English Review of Reviews, at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation the other day. The keynote of his lecture was that the press should develop a line of thought in harmony with the growing "spiritualization" of the younger generation. Mr. Steed is extremely optimistic, believing that the outlook, in spite of the mechanization of life in our day, is promising. People are more and more desirous of escaping from mechanization, he declares, and are taking a more vital view of the universe. It was significant that he should assert that the very notion of solid matter is disappearing, and that the major realities of life are spiritual. People have a vision, he said, that the future is a new world, and that the major realities of life are spiritual. People have a vision, he said, that the future is a new world, and that the major realities of life are spiritual.

Radio and the Press

There are those who consider that the extension of radio will minimize the influence of the press and will even destroy the need of the press. Such is not the opinion of Mr. Steed. He holds that however much news is disseminated by radio, however many people listen to the spoken word, there will always be as great a demand as ever for the printed word. People have a vision, he said, that the future is a new world, and that the major realities of life are spiritual. People have a vision, he said, that the future is a new world, and that the major realities of life are spiritual.

News Interpretation

But this need of visualization is not all. The public also requires news interpretation. The radio might suffice to make known the facts, but the facts are not enough. That is why it is important to have a newspaper as well as a newspaper. The point is surely a good one to make. No journalistic controversy is more persistent than that between those who ask correspondents to confine themselves to the facts and those who ask correspondents to bring to the meaning of the facts. After all, so-called facts, unrelated and necessarily incomplete, may be devoid of meaning. For that matter, even the most apparently objective correspondent is obliged to choose from the multitude of facts, and therefore so far as he chooses is therefore conveying a personal impression. It is not always exact to state that the facts speak for themselves. The good correspondent, with experience and trained judgment, constantly following the trend of events, knows how to relate the reported facts to the great mass of facts which are necessarily unreported but which are known to him, and this is able to convey a synthesis. Sometimes his synthesis will be wrong, but if he is to be trusted at all it will generally be right. In short, it is impossible to eliminate the personal factor in newspapers. It is the personal factor which is alone vivifying,

Sunset Stories

Roses in the Wood

MAVIS and Dick had never stayed with Grannie before, and had much to see and explore as soon as they arrived. Everywhere they turned it seemed there was something to interest them. Very early next morning they were up and out in the garden.

"Grannie, may we stay out and play all the morning?" asked Mavis eagerly, at breakfast time. "This is such a lovely place, I want to explore all the nooks and corners."

Grannie lovingly consented, and the children presently kissed her good-by and ran off.

"Dick, said Mavis, 'do you see that wood both sides of the house? It must be perfectly beautiful.'"

Way they went, over Grannie's meadow, and then, across a white road and then into the wood. Such wonderful old trees, such a game of shadow and sunshine. Not a sound but the birds singing in the trees. The children walked quietly along. Then the shadows cleared, there was a large open space in the middle of the wood. And what do you think? Something which does not usually grow in the middle of a wood. Standard roses! White, pink, yellow, red, in full perfect loveliness.

Hand in hand Mavis and Dick approached the roses. The tip-toe round to every rose tree, taking deep sniffs at the velvety flowers.

"Oh, I wonder if we might pick one—just one—to take to Grannie," said Dick.

"Yes," said an amused voice. A man dressed as a gamekeeper, had stepped quietly over the ground.

"Did you put them there? Aren't they lovely?" cried the children.

"Yes, I put them there," said the pleasant-faced man. "I have grafted roses on briars in many places in this wood, and it gives me a lot of pleasure to pick the roses. Would you like to take a bunch to Grannie?"

He took a knife from his pocket and carefully cut one rose from each tree, until both children had a little bunch. Then he cut another bunch.

"If you like to come with me you shall see who these are for," he said, smiling.

Mavis and Dick happily followed him, telling eagerly of their home life, and then to Grannie. Their new friend, whose name was Mr. Rodney, led them out of the wood to where a dear little cottage stood bathed in sunshine. Under a tree sat a little girl reading. With his finger on his lips, Mr. Rodney made the girl behind the little girl and dropped the roses softly into her lap.

"Daddy!" she cried joyfully.

"This is my morning greeting to my little girl," said Mr. Rodney. "While the roses are in bloom I have to pick them for Grannie. She always waits for me here, if I am not too late, and I always try to drop the roses into her lap without her hearing me! See, Bessie, I have brought you two playmates."

The three children made friends quickly, and Mavis and Dick promised to come again. But they were eager to try dropping their roses into Grannie's lap without her hearing them, and so they were soon better acquainted with the gamekeeper.

They stole up the garden path, and peeped in at the door. Yes, there was Grannie, sitting down with her back toward them.

They crept quietly over the carpet, and then Mavis on one side, Dick on the other, threw the roses softly into Grannie's lap.

The progressive increase of earnings in the last two quarters of 1926 indicates that earnings in 1927 will be in excess of \$12,000,000, compared with \$11,848,846 in 1926.

Net profit in the fourth quarter of 1926 was \$3,061,803, compared with \$1,510,918 in the corresponding 1925 quarter, and with \$1,440,000 in the fourth quarter of 1924.

The following table shows the growth of Texas Gulf in the seven years:

Net Income Cash Dividends
1920 \$689,241 \$672,700
1921 1,084,016 1,085,975
1922 1,863,162 1,865,081
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PROGRESS OF TEXAS GULF SULPHUR CO.

In Seven Years Becomes the
Biggest Producer in World
—Has Bright Outlook

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company in the last few years has become the most important factor in the world's production of sulphur, and made the unusual gain in 1926 of 65 per cent in net earnings over 1925.

The company was organized in 1919, and production was started the following year with net income of \$967,928.

In the seven years since that time, net earnings have increased to \$8,863,162, dividends paid have totaled more than \$5,000,000 and the current market price of \$3 for the new stock places a market value of \$14,560,000 on the property.

Higher Price Obtained
The extraordinary gain in Texas Gulf's profits in 1926 is due largely to the higher price for sulphur during the year, owing to the fact that old stock prices expired and have been renewed at the present levels.

Sulphur was priced at \$18 a ton at the mine and at \$20 a ton at the shore. The export price of sulphur is now around \$25 a ton but varies according to the market.

In addition, a number of important economies were put into effect, chief among which was the installation of a fuel system instead of the oil which had been used.

Another very important factor in the situation was the exhaustion and depletion of the Union Sulphur deposit, which meant that Union's customers, among whom were some of the largest users of sulphur in the country, were obliged to divide their business between Texas Gulf and Freeport.

The closing down of Union Sulphur's production of sulphur so that the restoration of price levels to the pre-war level became possible.

Large Inventory Value
Texas Gulf's cash position is the best in the history of the company despite the large increase in its payments. Balance on hand at the end of the year was \$5,492,710, compared with \$3,752,902 a year ago. The only liability was \$57,891 accounts payable.

The real strength of the balance sheet, however, lies in the item of sulphur inventory above ground, which is carried at cost, or \$7,456,555, an increase of more than \$1,000,000 over the inventory in 1925.

This great sulphur pile now contains in excess of 3,000,000 tons valued at more than \$40,000,000 at the current price. Sales have been largely to the pulp and paper mills on which the mills have held the prices firm.

One price advance noted during the year was \$3 1/2 to \$4 1/2. The 39¢ 3/4 advance from 5¢ to 6¢. The 39¢ 3/4 advance from 5¢ to 6¢. The 39¢ 3/4 advance from 5¢ to 6¢.

Both of these constructions are now scarce, and are also being used in the construction of the new bridge over the Gulf of Mexico, which is being built by the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company.

The output of sulphur and sulphur products in the last two quarters of 1926 was \$1,510,918 in the corresponding 1925 quarter, and with \$1,440,000 in the fourth quarter of 1924.

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Stock Exchanges Closed

All of the leading stock exchanges and commodity markets of the United States are closed today in commemoration of Lincoln's anniversary.

CONVERSE RUBBER BUSINESS LARGER

Earnings for Nine Months
Equal \$9.36 Share

Converse Rubber Shoe Company reports net earnings after depreciation and interest for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1926, of \$273,337.

This is equal, after dividends on \$2,778,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock (the average amount outstanding during the period) to \$9.36 a share on 13,619 non-preferred common shares outstanding.

The common stock is paying \$1 quarterly. There are also outstanding 2682 shares of general capital or management stock, entitled to dividends after payment of \$4 a share on the publicly-held common issue.

Indications are that sales for the fiscal year to end March 31, 1927, will top the \$4,000,000 mark. Volume for the initial nine months was \$4,292,679 compared with \$3,818,564 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Total business for the entire 1926-27 fiscal year was \$4,900,000.

The Malden plant is running at capacity with the largest order the company ever had—17,000 pairs of footwear daily.

At the close of 1926 Converse Rubber Shoe Company had current assets of \$4,252,540, with current liabilities of \$1,163,912, or a ratio of three to one.

During December, last, the company disposed of its tire subsidiary to a new company—Converse Tire Company. Converse Rubber Shoe Company leases to the new tire company that part of its plant which was formerly devoted to the manufacture of tires.

The shoe company also does the milling work for the tire company, and sells the semi-finished rubber. Converse Rubber Shoes owns \$732,000 of Converse Tire Company stock.

The old tire subsidiary was carried on the books at \$1,035,567 as of Dec. 31, 1926. Sale of the tire business enabled Converse Rubber Shoe to liquidate its rough debt of \$1,035,567, which, when substantially improved the current position of the company.

ROYAL WORCESTER
CORSET HAS PROFIT

WORCESTER, Feb. 12.—The balance sheet of the Royal Worcester Corset Company, which was purchased from its founder, David H. Manning, in January, 1924, shows a net profit for 1926, consisting of cash \$77,085; accounts receivable \$48,934; inventory \$12,293; machinery, equipment, less depreciation \$114, or a total of \$152,715. The only liabilities are: Accounts payable \$19,504, and capital stock and surplus \$1,252,445. Liquidation of the company with liabilities of \$125,000 a year ago.

The trustees under the voting trust in their report show inventory decreasing in the year from \$124,000 to \$121,000.

Net operating profit for the year was \$77,085, contrasted with an operating profit of \$17,000 in the previous year.

GOODYEAR TIRE HAS
DECREASED EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Net earnings of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company for 1926 as revealed by the annual report of the board of directors, compared with \$13,505,888 in 1925.

The decline was attributed to violent price fluctuations in crude rubber, which created serious problems for the industry by necessitating frequent adjustments of the price of the finished product. In view of these conditions, President P. W. Littlefield said, the lower earnings for 1926 are considered satisfactory.

Total surplus of the company after payment of dividends, including \$3,000,000 of 6 per cent preferred stock, was \$10,705,014, compared with \$10,649,219 in the year before. Net sales totaled \$220,161,535, which compares with \$205,999,829 in 1925, an increase of about 12 per cent.

MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: At a time like this, especially, money conditions have much to do with the outlook. The industry by necessitating frequent adjustments of the price of the finished product. In view of these conditions, President P. W. Littlefield said, the lower earnings for 1926 are considered satisfactory.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: While speculative attention was focused on the gyrations of the minor railroad shares, the market was more concerned with the news news was for the most part quiet.

Schlumberger, Altherton & Co., Boston: It looks as though there is quite a fleet of speculative privateersmen operating in Wall Street waters at the present time, and too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity of buying securities on a basis of known values and efficient management, rather than to jeopardize one's capital on mere gamblers' transactions.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The amazing market gyrations of the past week have demonstrated two things: first, the excessive tension to which investors' nerves are being subjected, and second, the public imagination is thoroughly aroused; accordingly, the general soundness of the market, by the fact that standard issues should have remained comparatively unaffected by such starting fluctuations. The latter is the basic money conditions this would have been the case, had not the connection in the last few weeks should be noted.

SIEMENS HALSKES YEAR

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Net profit of Siemens Halske in 1926 totaled 15,300,000 marks, compared with 13,900,000 in 1925. A dividend of 10 per cent was declared, compared with 6 per cent in 1925.

REPORT OF STATE BUILDING AND LOAN EXAMINER

Jacksonville, Florida, July 8th, 1926

I hereby certify that I have examined the various securities held by the Home Building and Loan Company and found its operations conducted in a sound and conservative manner, and that the provisions of the Florida State Law, including the establishment of reserve, have been complied with. I have also examined the statements of the company and find them to be correct and fair presentation of the company's affairs.

(Signed) R. S. ADAMS, State Building and Loan Examiner

8%
The Home Building and Loan Company has been in business over five years and has the record of not having lost a dollar, not having any debt, and having a surplus of \$100,000.00. The company is always ready to pay dividends, payable 2% quarterly. The company is always ready to pay dividends, payable 2% quarterly. The company is always ready to pay dividends, payable 2% quarterly.

OUR STOCK IS NON-ASSESSABLE
Applications for loans far exceed our available funds. We respectfully solicit your investments.

HOME BUILDING AND LOAN CO.
Under State Supervision
205 F. Adams Street, Jacksonville, Fla. Phone 3057

SEMINOLE OIL
FIELD GAINING

With 221 Wells, Now Producing 288,000 Barrels Every 24 Hours

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 12 (Special).—Closely pressing the production record of the famed Cushing oil pool, the Seminole area has gradually increased its output until it now produces more than 288,000 barrels. There are at present 221 completed wells in the area, or an average of more than 1300 barrels per well.

More than 10 years ago Cushing reached a peak variously estimated at 300,000 to 350,000 barrels a day. Demand for petroleum has far outstripped today; consequently its flood of oil has reached a level of 40 cents a barrel.

Today the situation is different. New production of almost 300,000 barrels a day, coming as it does upon a tremendously increased market for petroleum products, has put the face of declining output in Mexico, California, north Texas and other fields, is of concern by producers.

Oil men who have studied the Seminole situation assert that when the production is outstripped it will be rapid. This is due to the fact that the production now is being held up to its high point is not as a result of the natural flow of the wells, but by the use of compressed air to take the place of declining gas pressure. This is a recent development in the oil business and has not been used in the Seminole area.

A big factor to the high record of 288,000 barrels was the completion by the American Petroleum Corporation of the Earlboro sector of the field of a well that started off at 500 barrels an hour and which at last reports was making 3600 barrels a day.

ROYAL WORCESTER
CORSET HAS PROFIT

WORCESTER, Feb. 12.—The balance sheet of the Royal Worcester Corset Company, which was purchased from its founder, David H. Manning, in January, 1924, shows a net profit for 1926, consisting of cash \$77,085; accounts receivable \$48,934; inventory \$12,293; machinery, equipment, less depreciation \$114, or a total of \$152,715. The only liabilities are: Accounts payable \$19,504, and capital stock and surplus \$1,252,445. Liquidation of the company with liabilities of \$125,000 a year ago.

The trustees under the voting trust in their report show inventory decreasing in the year from \$124,000 to \$121,000.

Net operating profit for the year was \$77,085, contrasted with an operating profit of \$17,000 in the previous year.

GOODYEAR TIRE HAS
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So, Why Envy?
London reports a seven-year-old millionaire, but he can't hold any more popcorn than a newswoman on the stream.
—Dallas News.